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Muslim Cleric Convicted Of Plotting to Blow Up New York Landmarks

By Malcolm Gladwell
and Nancy Reckler
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The longest and largest terrorism trial in United States history ended Sunday when a federal jury convicted 10 radical Muslims charged two years ago in a plot to kill the Egyptian president and bomb New York City landmarks.

The trial lasted eight months and featured 200 witnesses and hundreds of exhibits. Relying heavily on the testimony of a paid FBI informant, a shadowy former Egyptian intelligence officer by the name of Emad Salem, the prosecution painted a picture of a band of Muslim radicals bent on paralyzing New York City with a massive daylong bombing spree.

After seven days of deliberations, the jury agreed with the prosecution on virtually every charge, finding the 10 men guilty of 25 separate counts of "sedition conspiracy" and other charges related to the attempted bombings.

Eight of the 10 face a maximum of 25 to 30 years in prison without parole. Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the blind cleric who the prosecution claimed was the mastermind behind the plot, was also found guilty of plotting to kill President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and faces life imprisonment. Also facing life is El Sayid No-sair, who was convicted for the 1990 "murder in aid of racketeering" of Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Sentencing is scheduled for January. Later, Lynn Stewart, attorney for Sheikh

Abdel Rahman, called the verdict a victory for fear and prejudice. "The message here is put a Muslim on trial and they'll convict him," she said. "This became a trial of nationalism — the jury acted as Americans first."

But Mary Jo White, U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, retorted that "this trial is about crimes, very serious crimes, not about religious beliefs, or ethnicity or people from any particular part of the world."

The bombing conspiracy came to light two years ago, just months after the World Trade Center bombing, when a team of FBI agents swooped down on a garage in the New York City borough of Queens and arrested five men who were mixing a batch of car-bomb explosives. The FBI, it turns out, had been following the group for months.

In an indictment filed in July 1993, federal prosecutors charged that the group intended to blow up the United Nations building, the George Washington Bridge, two Hudson River tunnels and the headquarters of the FBI in a single daylong reign of terror. Separately, they intended to assassinate the Egyptian president when he visited the United States.

Sheikh Abdel Rahman, 57, who is suffering from a heart ailment and diabetes, will be taken to a federal medical facility. In a statement issued through his attorney, Sheikh Abdel Rahman said: "Anyone who has chosen this path in life has to take this in equanimity. I'm not going to be the first one to be imprisoned because of my religious beliefs, and I won't be the last one."



END OF A HIJACKING — A rescuer in the Georgian capital, Tbilisi, helping a woman who was wounded Sunday when a bus hijacker set off a grenade as the police attacked. Two passengers were killed and six seriously wounded.

Late Count Gives Victory To Socialists In Portugal

Social Democrats Lose Power as Opposition Ends a 10-Year Wait

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — Portugal's Socialists overthrew the governing Social Democratic Party in elections on Sunday that ended a decade in opposition for the center-left party.

As the official count neared its end, however, the Socialists conceded that they would fall slightly short of an outright parliamentary majority. An absolute majority at this stage is more a theoretic hypothesis than a concrete possibility," said the party leader, António Guterres.

With votes from 85 percent of the 4,221 precincts counted, the Socialists had 43.85 percent of the vote, compared with 34.1 percent for the Social Democrats of Fernando Nogueira.

At a news conference, Mr. Nogueira congratulated the Socialists "for their indisputable victory."

He promised that the center-right Social Democratic Party, which won majorities in the 230-seat Parliament in both 1987 and 1991, would be a "constructive and responsible" opposition.

Jubilant Socialist leaders had earlier claimed victory as the official count, with half of the ballots tallied, showed them winning about 44 percent of the vote.

A spokesman for the Socialists, Jaime Gama, declared that Portugal would "have a new prime minister."

He said that the Socialist Party was "on the edge of an absolute majority," but added that the most likely result would see the party fall just short.

"We still have a clear mandate," he said. Under Portugal's proportional representation system, up to 45 percent is needed for outright control of the legislature.

The rightist People's Party, campaigning on an anti-European Union ticket, was in third place, with 8.9 percent of the vote, just ahead of the Communist-led CDU coalition, with 8.75 percent.

The CDU currently holds 17 seats in Parliament, the People's Party 5, and a pensioners' party 1. The Social Democrats

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EU Ministers Place Bonn in Driver's Seat on Single Currency

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

divisions that have erupted in recent weeks, they expressed virtually unanimous support for the tough conditions laid down by senior German officials.

Ministers from across the Union, and in particular France, openly endorsed German demands for tighter controls on public spending among countries that participate in a single currency.

Even Britain, which has the option of refusing to take part, agreed on the need for a "continuing and timeless commitment" to budgetary discipline, said Kenneth Clarke, the chancellor of the Exchequer.

The ministers also accepted the need for special transitional arrangements during the three-year changeover to a single currency to allow small German banks to deal with the Bundesbank in Deutsche marks.

And although none would acknowledge it publicly in advance of a decision to be taken by EU leaders at their summit meeting in Madrid in December, the participants reached a consensus that the new money would be called the Euro, a name long favored by Finance Minister Theo Waigel, and not the Ecu, the existing currency basket that has depreciated sharply against the Deutsche mark over the last two decades.

The result, officials said, was a clear acknowledgment by Europe's monetary leaders that in order to overcome the doubts toward monetary union harbored by German consumers and financial market participants, a single currency would have to be forged on German terms — or not at all.

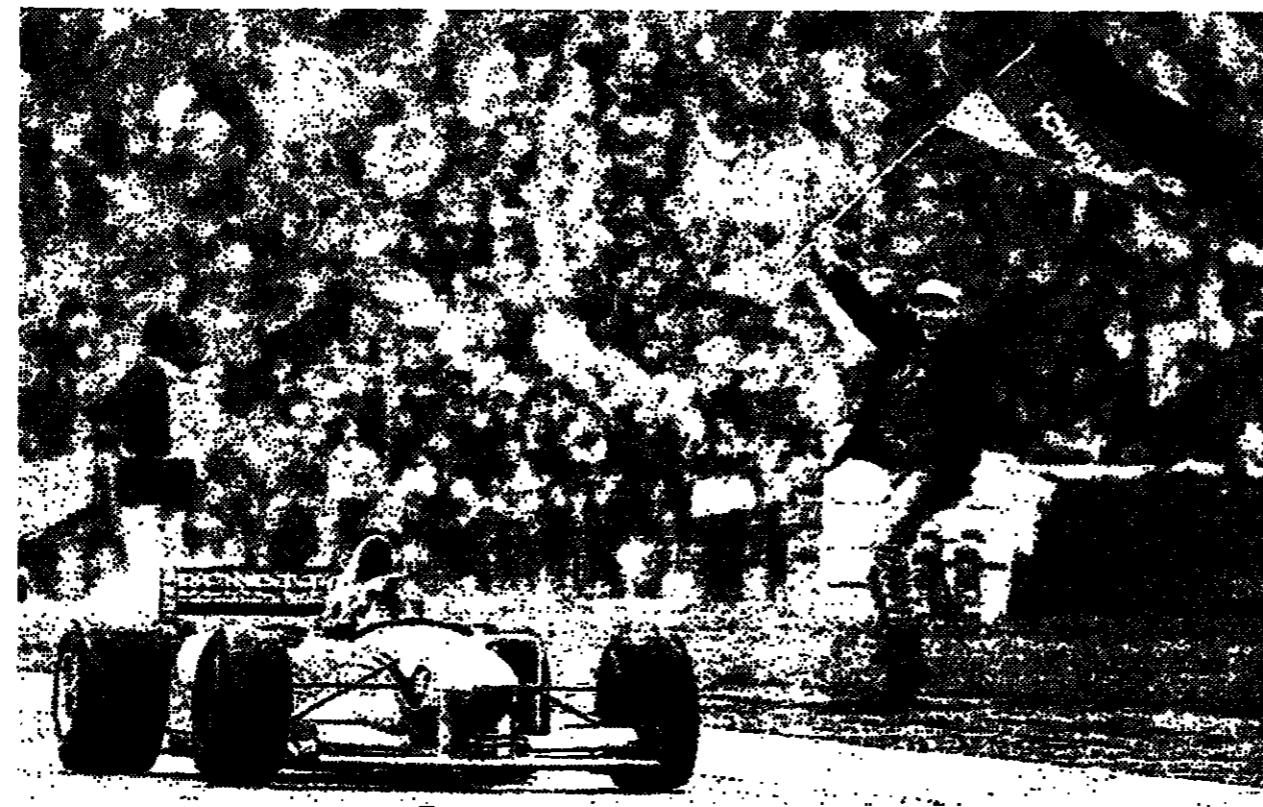
As one European official said of Mr. Waigel, "He can come out of this meeting and go back to his public and say, 'The debate is going our way.'"

To be sure, the meeting did not dispel all doubts that the EU will bring about a single currency, and do so by the Jan. 1, 1999, deadline set by the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

The official line, stated by Finance Minister Pedro Solbes of Spain, was that governments should spend the next two years slashing deficits to meet the single-currency criteria and timetable, rather than spec-

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AGENDA



(FAST) HOME RUN — After the checkered flag, Michael Schumacher had a German flag to welcome him to victory in the European Grand Prix at Nürburgring, Germany, on Sunday. He all but clinched the Formula One title. Page 22.

14 Die in Quake In West Turkey

ISTANBUL (AP)—At least 14 people were killed and 193 injured by an earthquake that hit the Dinar region of western Turkey on Sunday, the Anatolia news agency said.

The quake, measuring 6 on the Richter scale struck at 5:57 P.M. and caused significant damage to several public buildings in Dinar and Erciye. The public works minister, Hali Cuhuoglu, said officials feared a death toll of about 100.

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Japanese Try On the 'Casual Friday' Look

By Kevin Sullivan
and Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Atsushi Ishii wore a flowered shirt under his pale blue suit. Tetsuo Uno wore a coolly understated Ward Clever cardigan, and Takehiko Kigure was a wild man in hiking boots, khakis and a

a loud, loud, loud "Save the Planet" sports shirt.

It was Casual Friday at Itochu Corp., a Tokyo trading company, and the Japanese "salary men" were working very diligently at looking relaxed.

Some wore their usual dark suits and white shirts, but no ties. Others wore flannel shirts with ties. One younger man wore a T-shirt from Georgio Armani.

"For a long time we worked too hard for the companies, but now we put more emphasis on our family life," said Mr. Uno, a budget manager in Itochu's machinery section. "This is a symbol of that."

Maybe it is nothing more than a symbol in a country where men are famous for catching the last train home at night and seeing their children only on weekends.

But Casual Friday is the latest trend sweeping Japan and the latest idea for lifting workers' morale and stimulating a sluggish economy.

Inspired by American informality and led by Itochu and several other large companies, Japan's core work force of nearly 30 million men is being encouraged to dress down on Fridays.

When company executives talk about Casual Friday, they tell about individual expression and increased productivity.

One problem with the concept is that

cooking a salary man out of his blue suit and into casual clothes is like asking a zebra to wear plaid. Most Japanese working men, especially those over the age of 40, have gone to work every day of their career in a herd of other men wearing nearly identical black, navy or gray suits.

Many of them do not own many casual clothes and are uncertain how to dress away from the office or golf course.

"I'm not used to this," said Mr. Uno, 47, as he walked into work at Itochu in his green cardigan, red-and-white checked shirt and blue casual trousers. He said he was following company rules: No jeans, no golf clothes, but feel free to dress casually.

Although there are also nearly 20 million Japanese working women, Casual Friday is aimed squarely at men. Most women workers are still required to dress formally. And the younger female clerks in offices, called "office ladies," get an end-of-the-week dispensation from wearing their uniforms.

When company executives talk about Casual Friday, they tell about individual expression and increased productivity.

Aviation is replete with stories of pilots landing at the wrong airport when

A Jumbo Jet Misses by a Mile (Er, 200)

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Northwest Airlines jumbo jet, bound for Frankfurt from Detroit, landed by mistake in Belgium early last month, and the Federal Aviation Administration is investigating how European air-traffic controllers misdirected the plane and why the crew failed to notice until just before landing.

The investigation into how the jet landed 200 miles (325 kilometers) away in Brussels has so far traced a trail of missed opportunities to redirect the flight, including the reluctance of flight attendants to contact the cockpit crew when they and the 241 passengers clearly saw the path the plane was taking on electronic map displays in the cabin.

"The only people on that plane who didn't know where they were were the three guys up front," an aviation industry source close to the investigation said.

Aviation is replete with stories of pilots landing at the wrong airport when

two airports are adjacent or at least nearby. But aviation safety officials said they were unaware of a mistaken landing at airports so far apart.

The plane, which never was in any danger, was continually under the direction of controllers who were guiding it to a normal landing at Brussels.

Sandra Allen, an aviation agency spokeswoman, said the agency office in Brussels was working with European authorities to determine what happened.

A Northwest spokesman, John Austin, said the captain, first officer and flight engineers had been grounded pending the outcome of the investigation, including a 30-year veteran captain with an otherwise spotless record.

Mr. Austin said that no matter what mistakes controllers might have made, the crew ultimately had responsibility for the flight.

"These guys had a responsibility to know where they are," he said.

The incident on Sept. 5 began when a controller at Shannon, Ireland, for some

reason changed Flight 52's destination in the air-traffic control computer.

Sources said the action could not have been done inadvertently because someone would have had to type in the new destination. It is unclear, however, why a controller did so.

Air-traffic computers across Europe then accepted the error as each country's air-traffic computer electronically accepted the assertion that the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 was to go to Brussels.

Flight attendants became disturbed by the increasingly clear change of flight plan, sources said, and some even speculated that the plane had been hijacked.

Breaking through clouds over Brussels, the crew saw for the first time the geography of the area and the layout of the airport, and realized it was not Frankfurt. The captain decided to complete the landing rather than go around and head for Frankfurt. "It was the right decision," an investigator said. "He did the safe thing."

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Gadhafi Expulsions Set Off A New Palestinian Exodus

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

home," she said. "And those who cannot home will be lost."

Fatima Muhammed and the 13 Palestinian men, women and children, who had traveled to this crossing packed in a hired minivan, counted themselves among the lucky. Each had an Israeli-issued permit guaranteeing the right to enter Gaza, a document that Egypt has demanded from Palestinians who seek permission to make the 800-mile (1,300-kilometer) trek across Egyptian soil.

Some of the unlucky were stranded several miles away at a makeshift camp just inside the Libyan border.

There, only barely visible to the hundreds of travelers who pass through this crossing each day, UN officials say Libyan authorities have erected dozens of tents, apparently preparing to provide makeshift housing for a new wave of undocumented Palestinians for whom eviction means becoming a refugee.

Colonel Gadhafi first signaled his plan to embarrass Mr. Arafat and the PLO early this year, when the Libyan leader called upon his neighbors to join him in forcing their Palestinian populations to "camp out in the wilderness."

In Salum, where the unluckiest of Palestinian deportees have been left to brave desert scorpions, it seems apparent that Colonel Gadhafi is making good on his

See BORDER, Page 8

German Reunification, 5 Years On / A Model of Diplomacy Is Reconstructed

How, Working Secretly, Officials Swiftly Sealed the Cold War

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Somebody should have won the Nobel peace prize, but no one did, probably because it seemed so simple at the time — deceptively so. In retrospect, the reunification of Germany's five years ago Tuesday was the climax of an extraordinary year of intense international bargaining: More got done in months than usually does in decades.

Almost no other event in recent times matches the impact of that reunification. At a stroke, it produced a free Germany, sealed the end of the Cold War and helped establish a new Europe. Yet few negotiations of such importance have been concluded so rapidly. It was a model of well-managed Western diplomacy. The handful of people who negotiated the deal rejected scores of often plausible-seeming alternatives, always aware that the wrong outcome could sow the seeds of a future war in Europe.

For the first time, the inside story — what the policymakers thought and did behind the scenes — is recounted by two participants, using interviews and secret documents. The account is in a new book, "Germany Unified and Europe Transformed," published by Harvard University Press and written by Philip Zelikow and Condoleezza Rice, who worked on the National Security Council at the time.

Their account turns up no smoking guns, no secret clauses, no unknown dimensions. But it conveys the sweeping changes devised by a handful of leaders and their aides as they sought to capitalize on a rare, momentary acceleration of history. It also captures the candid exchanges among leaders about long-range fundamentals in Europe, including:

- The rooted opposition in Russia to allowing the reunited Germany to stay in NATO.

- The degree to which the German question produced ambitious plans, still largely unfulfilled, for Europe and NATO.

- The pervasive concern to avoid a nuclear Germany.

The extraordinary negotiations were formally the Two-Plus-Four, meaning the two Germanys together with Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States, the victorious allied powers in World War II.

In practice, the talks involved only Bonn, Washington and Moscow — and only small, secretive teams in each capital. They ignored their own professional bureaucracies, cautious about changing the status quo, in favor of political leaps

to exploit this rare, momentous acceleration of history.

Secrecy had costs. Without guidance, the media were rarely pertinent. Conservative commentators — like Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who warned that the Germans would be "worse than the Japanese in Europe" — concentrated on warnings against trusting the Germans. But secrecy did help neutralize opponents of reunification: France, Britain, the Netherlands and the Soviet bureaucracy. They "only had attitudes, not an alternative policy," the authors recall.

The road to reunification always led through Moscow, and it opened when the reform-minded Mikhail S. Gorbachev wanted *perestroika*, his system of liberalization, to succeed enough that he would accept radical changes in Soviet foreign policy. Although it was not apparent at the time, East Germany's future suddenly became open to question in October 1989, when Moscow learned that East Germany owed \$40 billion to West Germany.

The Kremlin note-taker recorded: "Astonished, Comrade Gorbachev asked whether these numbers are exact." He did not have to explain that Moscow could not bail out a hopelessly indebted satellite that was considered to be the economic leader of the Warsaw Pact.

The East German regime's vulnerability was exposed a few days later with the collapse of the Berlin Wall. In one of history's biggest bureaucratic blunders, a flustered East German official announced that citizens would be allowed to travel and failed to cite any conditions. Crowds forced open the checkpoints, putting reunification on the agenda.

FEW PEOPLE, even in West Germany, were ready for this challenge. Over the years, the existence of two Germanys had come to be seen as a quasi-permanent feature of the European landscape.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany had fostered the idea that cooperation between the two Germanys could be the starting point for a new era of reduced East-West confrontation in Europe. Polls showed most West Germans wanted to abandon the goal of unity. Even four months after the wall's fall, an astonishing 58 percent of West Germans told pollsters that they wanted East Germany to continue as a separate state.

Different political instincts marked Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Horst Teichik, his main diplomatic adviser. They felt that East Germans, once free to choose, would demand to join free, prosperous West Germany, not pursue some



Germany Day being marked Sunday at the Brandenburg Gate with a flag combining the federal states' colors.

uncharted course on their own — a view that the Bush administration backed unflinchingly.

The Bush administration already had been thinking about reunification. Robert Blackwill, who was handling European affairs for Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser to President George Bush, had suggested that renewed emphasis on unity might counter Mr. Gorbachev's appeals and encourage Germans to continue putting up with U.S. nuclear weapons. Robert Zoellick, then top aide to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, had concluded independently that Germany was gaining new leverage between the two superpowers, leverage that needed to be harnessed to the goal of a Germany free, whole and Western-oriented.

The Bush team had tasted diplomatic success six months earlier when a highly secret U.S. initiative on drastic troop cuts in Europe won acclaim at a NATO summit meeting. So secrecy came naturally to a new trio, Teichik-Zoellick-Blackwill, who stayed in daily contact.

"We only had one real worry all the time: I used to wake up in the middle of the night wondering when it would ma-

terialize," a U.S. insider recalls. This foreboding was that Mr. Gorbachev would offer Soviet blessing for reunification in exchange for German neutrality, a development that would tilt the balance of power in Europe toward Moscow. A public Soviet offer along these lines would have appealed strongly to both Germans, possibly enough to force Mr. Kohl to reconsider Germany's NATO status. That would have trammated the U.S. relationship.

Moscow never played the card, apparently because Mr. Gorbachev and his team — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and his key aide, Sergei Tarasenko — wanted to avoid a clash. The key issue was not reunification. That was settled in March 1990, when East Germans voted massively for reunification, confirming Mr. Kohl's political lurch and shattering Soviet self-confidence.

The terms were negotiable for Washington and Bonn, except on a sole point: NATO membership for Germany. Monitors were spent getting Soviet acquiescence. The turning point came in June 1990 when Mr. Gorbachev visited Washington. By this time, the White

House felt that the German question dominated all other diplomatic issues.

The talks droned on until suddenly, in response to a suggestion from Mr. Bush, Mr. Gorbachev nodded agreement that a country should be allowed to choose its own alliances. Extraordinarily, a leader had changed his mind at the negotiating table.

Startled, Mr. Blackwill passed a note to the president suggesting that he try to get Mr. Gorbachev to say it again. The Soviet leader did, leaving his aides twisting in their chairs in dismay. Mr. Zoellick calls the scene "one of the most extraordinary" he has witnessed.

Mr. Gorbachev apparently was worn down by the common front presented by Washington and Bonn. Even though it was too late to block Mr. Gorbachev, Soviet conservatives, particularly the military establishment, which apparently had not grasped how far Mr. Gorbachev was going, have never forgiven Russia's civilian leadership.

To sweeten the pill, Washington pushed through a sweeping plan to make NATO seem less threatening and to show that NATO's gain helped Russia's security. That reorganization failed to

sway Russian hard-liners and has since blocked deeper changes that strategists believe NATO needs.

Another by-product was spawned by President François Mitterrand's obvious distaste for reunification. The mood in Paris had sunk to near-despondency. As a U.S. diplomat reported to Mr. Bush, "Gone is the vision of a Europe co-managed by equals in Paris and Bonn, with German economic superiority offset by France's nuclear capability."

TO SALVAGE the badly strained Bonn-Paris bond, which was needed to reassure the rest of Europe, Mr. Kohl sent Mr. Teichik to Paris for secret talks that produced a joint call for economic and political unity in the EC. This initiative won European support for reunification and led to the Maastricht treaty.

All along, U.S. officials stressed their view that a united Germany's membership in NATO would lower nuclear tensions in Europe, not least because the alternative, a Germany with no security guarantees, might be tempted some day to go nuclear.

In addition, the Bush administration abruptly changed the nuclear doctrine of the United States, and therefore of NATO, by declaring nuclear arms to be "weapons of last resort." That was Mr. Blackwill's wording, formally put forward by his higher-ranking friend, Mr. Zoellick, and kept secret ahead of a NATO summit meeting in June to avoid allied objections.

The phrase was ambiguous enough to preserve the deterrent threat of "using nuclear weapons first." The shift was endorsed by Western leaders, although Mrs. Thatcher objected that it was too big a concession. "I never had much use for diplomacy anyway," she acknowledged, "and I've got on very well without it."

It was the last concession. Mr. Baker made it plain that, if Moscow stonewalled, the United States was ready to abandon its rights in Germany — an initiative that Britain and France would join, leaving Russia isolated. On July 13, Mr. Gorbachev, talking with an aide before a state visit by Mr. Kohl, said that "the train has left."

The next day, when Mr. Kohl asked whether a reunified Germany would be fully sovereign, Mr. Gorbachev said matter-of-factly: "This is obvious."

COMING UP
The worst may yet lie ahead in West Africa's latest civil war, according to relief workers and military experts.

North Is Staging Military Buildup, Seoul Warns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The South Korean defense minister, Lee Yang Ho, said Sunday that North Korea was improving its military capabilities despite serious economic problems and recent flood damage.

He said North Korea had se-

cured enough military supplies for three to four months of combat television that Pyongyang had been increasing overall military training since its paramount leader, Kim Il Sung, died in July 1994.

Mr. Lee told South Korea's

Korea Broadcasting System that Pyongyংg had bat and was operating a 100,000-troop special combat unit.

"In particular, the North has continuously conducted attack training in areas geologically similar to South Korean land,"

Mr. Lee said. The defense minister added: "Our military force must closely monitor North Korea's every move and be prepared to cope with any and every situation rapidly and effectively."

President Kim Young Sam said in an address commemorating Armed Forces Day that South Korean military forces

must closely monitor North Korea's every move and be prepared to cope with any situation.

"North Korea is suffering from serious economic difficulties, including food and energy shortages," he said. "It will be difficult for them to solve such difficulties in the near future. In this respect, the next two to three years will be a very critical period in terms of national security."

Japan and North Korea, meanwhile, failed to reach accord Sunday on details of Tokyo's additional rice aid for Pyongyang, but both sides were expected to continue the talks. Kyodo News Service reported.

Delegates from the two countries declined to disclose the outcome of the two days of talks in Beijing, Kyodo News Service said.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

The two sides remained divided over details of a deferred payment formula for the 200,000 tons of rice that Japan has offered to provide to North Korea to help ease the country's food shortage. The proposed supply follows the provision of 30,000 tons, half for free, negotiated in June.

Seoul has pledged 150,000 tons of rice to Pyongyang, but further commitments hinge on the fate of a South Korean trawler, the 103-ton Woosung 86, and its eight remaining crew members being held by North Korea.

South Korean officials have said there is little hope for settling a dispute over what Seoul regards as Pyongyang's hijacking of the trawler. The ship was seized May 30 by a North Korean patrol boat, and three of its crew are reported to have died in custody.

When North Korea and Japan resume talks, they are also expected to discuss the possibility of resuming discussion on normalizing ties. Japan has had diplomatic ties with South Korea since 1965, but it has had no official relations with the government in the North.

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(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Anand Ekes Out Draw, Keeping Chess Match Alive

The Associated Press

TRAVEL UPDATE

A Giza Pyramid to Shut for Repairs

CAIRO (Reuters) — The second of the three Great Pyramids at Giza will be closed to visitors for three months because the breath of hundreds of thousands of tourists is damaging the limestone walls of the interior, the authorities announced Sunday.

Zahi Hawass, director of antiquities on the Giza plateau, said that during a three-month period starting Oct. 10 the antiquities department would spend about \$90,000 on repairs and improvements. The pyramid is that of the pharaoh Chephren.

"We've found that each visitor breathes out about 20 grams of water, and the condensed water turns to salt on the limestone," said Mr. Hawass. "We're going to put in a ventilation system, take the salt off by scraping the walls, mend the cracks and redo the electricity system."

Kuwait Smoking Ban Takes Effect

KUWAIT (AFP) — A tough new law banning smoking in the streets or even in private cars came into force in Kuwait on Sunday, the Health Ministry said.

The law orders public and private institutions to set aside special smoking zones and bans smoking in the street and in all other public areas. Offenders will be fined 50 dinars (\$15).

Croatia Reopens Popular Lake Site

ZAGREB, Croatia (Reuters) — The Croatian authorities have reopened one of former Yugoslavia's most popular tourist attractions after four years of closure because of the war.

The Plitvice Lakes, a group of jade-colored lakes 160 kilometers south of Zagreb, officially reopened Friday.

The Munich Beer Festival smashed attendance records with 6.7 million visitors in 16 days, organizers said Sunday. (AFP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Botswana, China, Guinea, India, Lesotho, Korea.

TUESDAY: Germany, Honduras, Nigeria.

WEDNESDAY: Israel, Lesotho.

THURSDAY: Macao, Portugal.

FRIDAY: Egypt, Syria.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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THE AMERICAS

Republicans Belittle Threat of a Welfare Veto

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders on Sunday minimized a threat by President Bill Clinton to veto a bill that he said would mean a disastrous slowdown in spending on health care for the aged and the poor.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, accused Mr. Clinton of mounting a "fear campaign" to scare senators.

But he added that Democrats and Republicans were not too far apart and that it was not too late for compromise.

"Maybe we can do all this before we have a veto scenario," he said on the CBS News program "Face the Nation."

The speaker of the House,

Newt Gingrich of Georgia, lashed out at Mr. Clinton. "The president is grotesquely exaggerating, and it's frankly very sad to see him trying to scare 85-year-old people," he said on the ABC News program "This Week With David Brinkley."

But, echoing Mr. Dole, he said, "I can't imagine in the end the president is going to veto welfare reform."

The Senate Finance Committee voted sweeping changes in health insurance programs. If approved, by an 11-to-9 party-line vote last Friday, a bill that would put a lid on the growth of the Medicare and Medicaid, as well as on tax credits for the working poor.

Donna E. Shalala, secretary of health and human services,

said over the weekend that the Republican cuts would be "literally catastrophic." She said the president would veto such a measure.

The Finance Committee bill would "burn a hole in the social safety net," she said. "I cannot believe that the richest country in the world can't afford to take care of its poorest citizens, and that justice will be determined by geography, by the generosity of the place where the poor happen to live."

"The president will veto any bill that takes these enormous sums out of a health care system that cannot absorb this much this fast," Ms. Shalala said in an interview as the administration stepped up a campaign against a deficit reduction plan moving through Congress.

"It will be a long and bitter fight," she said, "but we are not going to give up."

Senate Republicans assured the confrontation when the Finance Committee voted Saturday to make historic changes in the nation's health insurance programs, ending the federal guarantee of benefits to the poor, elderly and disabled under Medicaid and saving \$270 billion from Medicare by charging more, paying less and offering seniors new choices of health insurance.

The committee proposal would dramatically change Medicare, allowing its 37 million beneficiaries to either stick with its traditional fee-for-service system or choose among

such options as health maintenance organizations or medical savings accounts and pocket some of the difference.

Finance Committee Republicans would save \$270 billion from Medicare by holding down payments to hospitals and doctors, canceling a scheduled break on premiums, raising the annual deductible from \$100 to \$150, and making welfare retirees pay more.

If the savings do not materialize, the federal government will be required to reduce payments to doctors and hospitals whose Medicare patients have remained in the traditional system.

The committee toughened its attitude toward affluent retirees by making singles pay more for Medicare once they make \$50,000 a year, and couples \$75,000. Earlier, the committee held thresholds to \$75,000 and \$100,000 respectively.

The committee would also gradually raise the age of eligibility for Medicare from 65 to 67 starting in 2003.

The extraordinary changes in Medicare pale by comparison to the dismantling of the existing federal Medicaid program envisioned by the Republicans as they turn Medicaid over to the states with block grants.

Medicaid now provides health insurance for 36 million poor women and children, elderly and disabled Americans. It cost the federal and state governments \$155 billion last year, most of that for impoverished elderly patients in nursing homes. Medicaid pays more than half of all nursing home bills in the country. (IHT, WP)

POLITICAL NOTES

Dole Boasts Fattest Purse

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, continues to lead the Republican presidential fund-raising sweepstakes, raking in \$5.5 million in the third quarter of the year, far outstripping all of his rivals. His closest competitor, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, raised \$2.1 million in the quarter, but spent even more.

President Bill Clinton, enjoying the advantages of incumbency, led all candidates with receipts of more than \$9 million in the latest reporting period, bringing his total since late June to roughly \$19 million. With few immediate expenses — the taxpayers pick up the tab for most of his travel and he does not face a primary challenge — Mr. Clinton has been able to sock away the majority of what he has raised.

Mr. Clinton's campaign finance chairman, Terry McAuliffe, said the campaign now had considerably more than \$10 million in cash on hand. Most of that is being hoarded for an advertising offensive next year.

Mr. Dole's third-quarter tally brings his fund-raising total since the first of the year to \$19 million. He expects to raise an additional \$300,000 on Saturday night at a fund-raiser in Miami. Mr. Gramm has also raised about \$19 million, counting in \$4.8 million transferred from his last Senate campaign.

Among other Republicans, former Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee took in about \$1 million in the third quarter and spent it all and then some, said his spokesman, Mark Merritt. The campaign has only \$600,000 on hand, but is planning a major fund-raising blitz this fall.

Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana raised \$900,000 in the third quarter, bringing his year-to-date total to \$3.9 million. The campaign has about \$400,000 cash on hand.

The conservative commentator Patrick Buchanan brought in about \$2 million in the third quarter, according to an aide, but final figures were not available. Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania raised \$1 million in the last three months, for a total of \$2.7 million this year. (L47)

Helms Frees 'Hostages'

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms agreed to allow the Senate to consider more than 30 ambassadorial appointees and other presidential nominees after the Clinton administration agreed to work with him on a bill to restructure its foreign-policy bureaucracy.

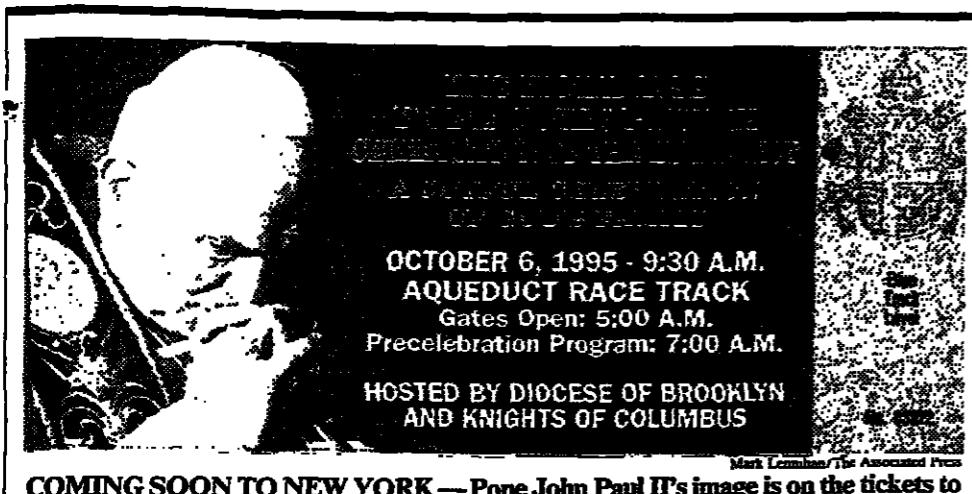
As part of a two-month campaign to pressure the administration to take him more seriously, Mr. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, had also halted business meetings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is chairman, blocked 400 State Department promotions, and refused to allow the Senate to ratify any treaties, including START-2 and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The stalemate with the administration has left about 15 percent of U.S. embassies around the world without ambassadors and the day-to-day foreign policy-related business on Capitol Hill largely stalled.

Under the agreement, Mr. Helms would now allow the full Senate to vote on 15 ambassadorial nominees to countries like Bosnia, Panama, Zaire and Qatar, or the former Democratic senator from Tennessee, as ambassador to China. (NYT)

Quote/ Unquote

President Bill Clinton in his weekly radio address, talking about a Republican measure to cut spending on medical care for the poor and the elderly: "Think about it. Who wants a Medicaid police with vast power to seize your assets and put you out of your home and make sure you have nothing left to pass on to your children? I don't think it should be a precondition that if a husband has to go into a nursing home, his wife has to go into a poorhouse." (NYT)



COMING SOON TO NEW YORK — Pope John Paul II's image is on the tickets to the Mass that he will celebrate on Friday at Aqueduct Race Track in New York.

Away From Politics

• Two-thirds of American Roman Catholics hold favorable opinions of the Pope, while a mere 2 percent feel unfavorably disposed, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll. The rest say they are undecided or lack knowledge to make a judgment. Pope John Paul II is more popular than eight years ago, just before his second visit to America, when 59 percent of American Catholics regarded him favorably. (NYT)

• The tropical storm designated Opal moved into the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico

on Sunday and was expected by forecasters to strengthen into a hurricane. Opal, the 15th named storm of this year's unusually active hurricane season, had winds of 60 miles an hour (97 kilometers an hour) and was moving west at 8 miles an hour. (Reuters)

• A man in Florida is accused of trying to extort \$2.5 million from Quaker State Corp. by threatening to give away the top secret formula for the engine treatment Slick 50. Azaad Ali Hossain, 35, was arrested at a hotel near Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport on Friday after handing a 30-page document to an undercover FBI agent posing as a courier for Slick 50. (AP)

IRS Decrees A \$75 Floor On Receipts

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service, after years of complaint from business, will no longer require receipts for business travel and entertainment unless the expense exceeds \$75. Since 1962, the threshold has been \$25.

Commissioner Margaret Miner Richardson called the new rule, which took effect on Sunday, "part of our ongoing efforts to make government work better and cost less."

At the same time, the IRS said it was considering rule changes to make easier the electronic filing of expense accounts, among other things.

Tax lawyers and corporate executives greeted the change in business receipts.

"I'm totally delighted," said Mary B. Hevener, a tax specialist in the Washington office of Weil, Gotshal & Manges, who represents many corporate clients and has long fretted personally about the need to obtain and keep track of receipts for relatively minor purchases. "You won't have to scrounge around for the little stuff," she said.

The IRS said it had conducted no analysis of possible revenue loss and hoped there would be none since deduction amounts do not change, only the documentation requirements.

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CIA Chief Drops 2 Over Guatemala

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the first major test of his leadership of the nation's spy service, the Central Intelligence Agency director, John Deutch, dismissed two senior agency officials and punished eight others for their involvement in the scandal surrounding the agency's shadowy role in Guatemala.

Mr. Deutch's decision to impose stern punishments in the messy controversy appeared to represent a conscious effort by the new director to distance

himself from his predecessor, R. James Woolsey Jr., who lost his job following his refusal to mete out tough discipline to CIA officials in the wake of the Aldrich Ames spy scandal.

Mr. Deutch told Congress in classified briefings that he was dismissing Terry Ward, former chief of the CIA's Latin America Division, and Fred Brugger, former chief of station in Guatemala, and had demoted and reduced the pay of Dan Donhue, another former Guatema-

lan station chief. Mr. Ward and Mr. Brugger are being forced to retire, but will be allowed to receive their pension benefits.

Six other current or former CIA officials also received reprimands, including a retiring chief of the CIA's clandestine arm, and another former chief of the Latin American Division who also has retired. Another official slated for a reprimand won a last-minute reprieve from Mr. Deutch, who will decide later whether to impose that punishment.

As doctors fought to save James Beck, a Baltimore policeman shot by a driver he had stopped, a nursing assistant scribbled down the officer's Social Security and credit card numbers and later charged more than \$15,000 in electronic goods and jewelry in his name, federal agents say. John Wayne Cunningham, 43, was arrested on charges of felony theft and filing false applications. Mr. Beck, 42, has recovered both his health and his credit cards.

Baseball Notes: Richard Murphy's house in Henderson, Nevada, sits behind center field of a public baseball diamond and, despite a wall, a 35-foot (10-meter) high net and row of pine trees, baseballs regularly splash into his pool and shatter roof tiles and windows. So Mr. Murphy stole the bases, literally, and was arrested for theft. "We're going bananas," he said. "What else does it take to end this madness? Someone dying from a head injury?"

Short Takes

A vintage B-26 Martin Marauder, a medium bomber so tricky to handle that it was reviled during World

Hotel Majapahit, Surabaya. History in the remaking.

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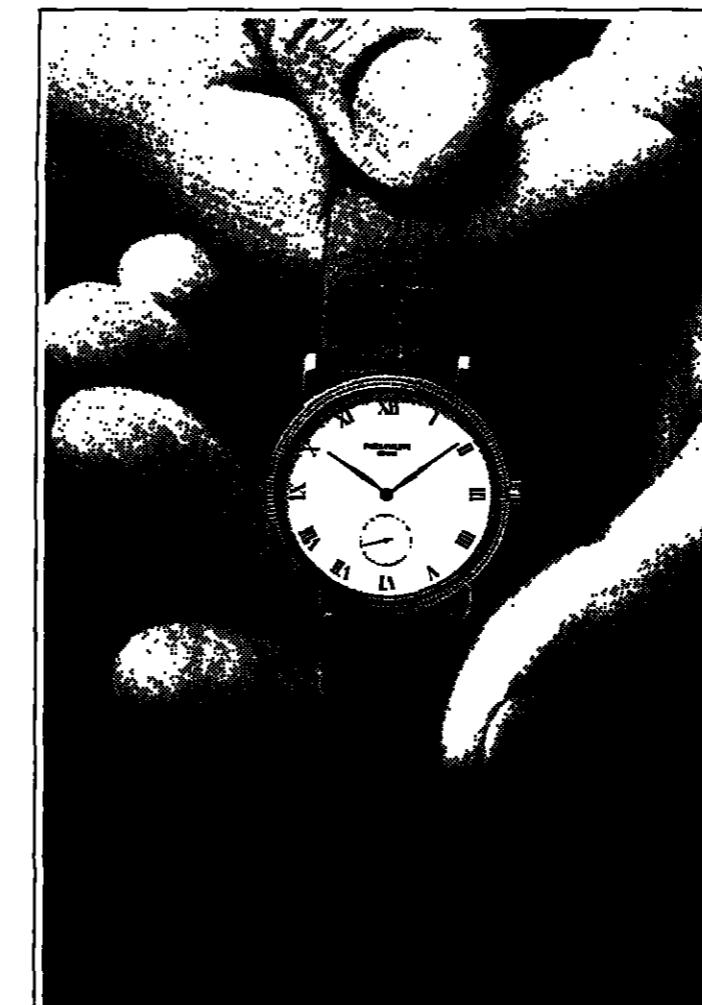
Phuket Yacht Club, Thailand

Hotel Bala Vista, Macau

Kahala Mandarin Oriental, Hawaii (1996)

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a particular Patek Philippe movement requires four years of continuous work to bring to absolute perfection, we will take four years. The result will be a watch that is unlike any other. A watch that conveys quality from first glance and first touch. A watch with a distinction: generation after generation it has been worn, loved and collected by those who are very difficult to please: those who will only accept the best. For the day that you take delivery of your Patek Philippe, you will have acquired the best. Your watch will be a masterpiece, quietly reflecting your own values. A watch that was made to be treasured.



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ASIA

China Says Talks In N.Y. Will Do'

Beijing Cites U.S. 'Difficulties' In Jiang's Having a State Visit

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China said Sunday that if the Clinton administration lacked the "political will" to honor President Jiang Zemin with a state visit to Washington this month, "a summit meeting in New York will."

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, commenting on the diplomatic wrangle over the degree of pomp to be afforded to a visit by the Chinese leader this month, spoke with Chinese newsmen in New York on Saturday and his remarks were reported by Xinhua news agency.

The Chinese side accepted a U.S. invitation to President Jiang to visit Washington. Mr. Qian was quoted as saying, "but the U.S. side seemed to be having difficulties in arranging the trip as a 'state visit.'"

"These difficulties resulted from neither technical problems nor lack of time for preparations," he said. "In fact, it is a question of whether or not there is the political will."

In summarizing his talks with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Mr. Qian revealed that the United States had of-

fered to make a "commitment" that President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan could only return to the United States in the future for a purely personal visit, such as medical treatment, and that during such a visit, his right to free speech would be severely restricted.

The Chinese official's description of the American offer, if accurate, reflects a surprising determination by Clinton officials to muzzle the Taiwanese leader and blunt the campaign he has mounted to raise Taiwan's profile as a "sovereign political entity."

China considers Taiwan an estranged province and during national day celebrations this weekend, Beijing's Communist Party leaders vowed that Taiwan "will surely return to the embrace of the motherland" even if force has to be used to thwart "any possible foreign interference which is against China's reunification and for Taiwan independence."

The proposed American "commitment," described by the Chinese, would prevent the Taiwanese leader from making the kind of trip he made in June, when he attended a class reunion at Cornell. Mr. Lee's visit was treated as a major public event, and the oration he delivered on Taiwan's campaign to gain greater recognition received broad media coverage.

Describing the American offer, Mr. Qian said, "such a visit, if any, will be completely private" and there could be "very few" visits with each one evaluated on a "case by case" basis. He added, "it must be limited to purely personal reasons, such as medical treatment, and political speeches or words in public must be prohibited."

Mr. Qian noted that "these strict restrictions, put forward by the U.S. side in a serious manner, indicated its deep understanding of the importance and sensitivity of the matter."

He added, however, that "we do not think this is enough" and that "a complete agreement on the matter has not been reached."



FISH HOOK — Mai Yun Xin, right, a Chinese fishing boat captain, wiping away tears as his two sons bid him farewell in a prison in Palawan after the Philippines freed 58 Chinese held for fishing illegally. Four senior officers remained in custody.

Beijing's Reminder for Taipei National Reunification Inevitable, It Tells Taiwan Leaders

BEL京 — China marked its national day on Sunday with a strong reminder to Taiwan that reunification was unavoidable, even if by force, and accused Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui, of plotting independence of the Motherland Must Be Accomplished."

China has classified Taiwan as a rebel province since its Nationalist rulers fled there in 1949 after losing a civil war on the mainland.

Chinese armed forces conducted two rounds of guided-missile tests in the sea off Taiwan in July and August that caused anxiety on the island just weeks after Mr. Lee made a private visit to the United States.

On the question of not being committed to the use of force to resolve the Taiwan issue, the Chinese mainland has reiterated that this is aimed at safeguarding the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China," it said.

It said the threat of force was directed against foreign interference to prevent reunification and against those plotting independence. "It is not directed at Taiwanese compatriots whatsoever," the commentary said.

Top military staff have said the tests, given unusual publicity by the secretive armed forces, have proved the ability of the

People's Liberation Army to unify China.

The Xinhua commentary tried to sidestep the issue of whether China would invade Taiwan if the island declared independence with a vague threat left open to interpretation.

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It accused Mr. Lee of jeopardizing unification and putting a freeze on slowing thawing ties between China and Taiwan by his U.S. visit.

"Facts have shown that to date, Lee is still paying lip service to reunification, but is, in deeds continuing his activities aimed at splitting the motherland," it said.

In his visit to the United States, Mr. Lee had also tried to persuade the United States to back his plot for independence, it said.

Both Nationalist-ruled Taipei and Beijing's Communist government maintain they want to reunify, but on very different terms.

China has threatened repeatedly to use force if Taiwan declared independence.

■ Taiwan Aids to China

Taiwan will send a cabinet delegation to China on Monday for an Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum meeting, Agence France-Presse reported Sunday from Taipei, quoting a Foreign Ministry statement.

He would be the second Taiwanese minister to go to China since 1989.

But the official, Kuo Nanhung, chairman of the cabinet-level National Science Council and a state minister, will be barred from contacting Chinese officials privately or outside the APEC meeting venue, the ministry said in a statement.

"We have information from other channels that the hostages are still safe," an official spokesman said, declining to specify what these channels are.

Last week, government officials said the militants had sought medical aid for the hostages, one of whom was believed to be suffering from snow blindness.

The captives are Donald Hutchings, an American; Dirk

Rape Case Again Stirs Politicians In Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Ryutaro Hashimoto, Japan's trade minister and leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, entered the dispute Sunday over the rape of a 12-year-old girl in Okinawa that has strained U.S.-Japan ties.

Mr. Hashimoto, the man many people expect will be the next prime minister, said about the rape, "We must take measures to make sure similar cases are not repeated." He also said compensation for the girl would have to be decided.

Three American servicemen have been charged in the incident.

The Tokyo Shimbun newspaper said Sunday that the incident would increase calls for the United States to give up land on Okinawa, including a major airport.

Tokyo will also repeat calls for the U.S. government to return Futenma airport in southern Okinawa, which is now used as a helicopter base. In May, 10,000 people demonstrated to demand Futenma's return.

The mounting campaign against the U.S. bases is making increasingly difficult for the Japanese government to remain faithful to its security accord with the United States.

In political developments, senior members of the ruling coalition said Sunday that general elections should be called as early as next June after the end of the regular January-June parliamentary session.

"Common sense would tell you that the earliest possible date is June next year," said Koichi Kato, the secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party, the senior partners in Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's coalition.

"At the moment we should not call elections when the economy is showing signs of recovery," Mr. Kato said on a television show.

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BRIEFLY ASIA

Kabul Rushes to Reinforce Troops

KABUL — Fresh troops and ammunition supplies have been airlifted to government forces battling an attacking force of the Taliban Islamic movement southwest of Kabul, a senior military official said Sunday.

"We have sent reinforcements to Sanglakh, where fighting continues for the fourth day," a Defense Ministry spokesman said. Sanglakh is a strategic valley less than 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of the Taliban-controlled provincial capital, Maidan Shah.

"On Thursday, the Taliban launched their offensive against Sanglakh and have advanced about a third of the way up the valley," the spokesman said. Ammunition and reinforcements were flown into the area by government helicopters from neighboring Paghman district. (AFP)

31 Die as Storm Hits Philippines

SAN FERNANDO, Philippines — A total of 31 people were killed and thousands fled to roofs as a tropical storm pounded the Philippines, touching off landslides, floods and mudflows, officials said Sunday.

"This is a major disaster," Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said after torrents of mud up to 6 meters (18 feet) high roared down from Pinatubo volcano, isolating 10,000 villagers in Pampanga Province.

The storm flattened hundreds of houses, blew down power and telephone lines and cut electricity to cities and towns across the main island of Luzon.

Mr. de Villa said the storm, with winds of 95 kilometers an hour (60 miles an hour), first battered parts of southern Mindanao island on Friday night, then churned up the length of the archipelago, hitting 30 provinces and more than 20 cities.

The 31 dead included 18 people crushed when landslides buried five houses in the town of Valencia in the mountains of Bulacan Province, 800 kilometers south of Manila. (Reuters)

Indonesia Marks Failed '65 Coup

JAKARTA — Indonesia marked the 30th anniversary Sunday of a failed coup in an atmosphere charged by recent warnings by senior officials to the public to keep up their guard against communist dangers.

A live television broadcast showed President Suharto joining officials, including members of the military, at a ceremony to commemorate the killing of six generals and one junior officer in the 1965 coup attempt, which was blamed on the Indonesian Communist Party.

The ceremony was held at the site where the bodies of the victims were dumped in a well in the eastern part of Jakarta. Civil servants and students held separate ceremonies in their respective institutions.

Suharto, then a relatively obscure officer, crushed the coup and formally took power two years later from Indonesia's first president, Sukarno.

The coup ended Indonesia's flirtation with communism, which was banned in 1966. Many Communist Party members were jailed, and their relatives are still excluded from a variety of jobs, including the civil service, military, teaching and journalism. (Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Vithal Gadgil, spokesman for India's governing Congress (I) Party, arguing that the disarray among the country's two main opposition groups was giving Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao an unexpected bonus in the campaign leading to next year's general elections: "It's good news for us. Now it looks like we will get a majority, a slight one maybe, but an overall majority." (Reuters)

Chris Patten, governor of Hong Kong, suggesting that China should talk to the elected members of the colony's Legislative Council rather than ban the body: "It doesn't make sense to exclude the men and women that Hong Kong votes for. They're the best people to tell you what this place is really thinking." (AFP)

India Hopeful on Hostages Despite 12 Days of Silence

Reuters

SHRINAGAR, India — Officials negotiating with militants for the release of four western tourists said Sunday that there had been no news of them for 12 days, the longest gap since they were seized. But the officials repeated their belief that the hostages remained unharmed.

Chinas has threatened repeatedly to use force if Taiwan declared independence.

■ Thais Push Hanoi On New Highway

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-artha urged Hanoi on Sunday to move ahead rapidly with a new road linking Vietnam and Thailand during talks Sunday with his counterpart, Vo Van Kiet.

The new Thai leader, here on a brief get-acquainted visit, urged the swift development of Route Nine, a road that would link central Vietnam with Thailand through Laos.

The road between the Indochinese countries has boomed since tensions in the area over Cambodia died down in 1991 but development is hampered by a lack of infrastructure and poor communications.

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EUROPE

Russia's Pluralist Puzzle: 262 PiecesBy David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Once upon a time there was the Soviet Union, a one-party state. Now there is Russia, a 262-party state.

Less than three months before Russia's second post-Communist parliamentary election, the political scene has exploded into tiny fragments of parties, blocs and movements, a frenzied and quirky festival of pluralism in which the lowest common denominator is the "divan party" — just enough members to fit on a couch.

For Russia's nascent democratic experiment, this seems to be the free-for-all season. Even the country's most popular national politicians barely command the support of more than 10 percent of the electorate.

The search is still underway for a national consensus; society is riven by fiercely competing camps of democrats, nationalists and Communists. In the background lurk powerful

banks and financial-industrial groups, hoping to grab power and more of the country's natural resources. The response of Russia's political elite has become: All for none, and none for all.

So far, 262 parties have registered at the Justice Ministry, and 42 parties, blocs and political movements have informed the Central Election Committee that they are trying to get on the Dec. 17 ballot for the 450-member lower house of Parliament, the State Duma.

In addition to various reformers, nationalists, Communists, Agrarians and authoritarians, there are parties of beer-drinkers and invalids, pensioners and environmentalists, monarchists and Orthodox believers, women and bank depositors. There is the Party of Indigent People and Those Abused by the State, and the party of the Border Generation, which describes itself as roughly equivalent to thirty-something things. There is a Union of Muslims in Russia and a Party for the Union of Slavic Peoples.

President Boris N. Yeltsin tried to create two new centrist blocs, which he hoped would crowd out extremists on the left and right. But defections and splintering increased. One of the blocs, under the Duma chairman, Ivan Rybkin, is already splitting up, and the other, called Our Home Is Russia, with Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin at its helm, has not yet become a powerhouse.

The 1993 constitution left the Duma relatively toothless and vested far more authority in the president. The constitution gives members of Parliament no role in forming a government, depriving them of incentive to coalesce into larger, more powerful blocs.

Yet the parliamentary elections are important. The Duma can throw up obstacles for the government and could be crucial in determining whether democratic and market reforms move ahead or are rolled back.

In addition, the Duma elections will be an important precursor of the presidential election next June. The fortunes of several potential presidential candidates who might challenge Mr. Yeltsin, among them Grigori Yavlinsky, an economist, and Alexander Lebed, a former general, could hinge on the outcome of the Duma campaign.

No one has been hurt more by the fragmentation of Russian politics than the democratic and free-market forces around Yegor T. Gaidar, a former prime minister who helped launch Mr. Yeltsin's radical reforms after the collapse of the Soviet Union. They lost the

confidence of many voters as the economy sputtered. But they have also been marginalized by their own infighting.

Mr. Gaidar leads one reform party, Russia's Choice. Another, larger party is headed by Mr. Yavlinsky. A third party is run by Boris Fyodorov, a former finance minister.

Earlier this year, Mr. Gaidar and Mr. Yavlinsky flirted with a joint ticket, but Mr. Yavlinsky, the more popular of the two, disowned the idea. Polls suggest that both Mr. Gaidar and Mr. Fyodorov may have difficulty getting into Parliament, although Mr. Yavlinsky's party almost certainly will.

"All of these leaders of small parties are trying to find their own places, to show they are the leader and the boss," said Yekaterina Yegorova, co-director of a political image-making concern here that has advised democratic reformers and centrists. "Each leader has his own narrow interests, and each one is a hostage of banks and financial structures with a stake in them."



CAMPAIGN FOR THE VOTE — A Latvian debating with Russian noncitizens protesting in Riga for the right to vote. Latvians voted for a Parliament for the second time since gaining independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

PLAYERS from the New York area will be at the forefront in Beijing when the World Women's Team Championship is held.

One of the American teams, which is not financed by the national organization, includes Jacqui Mitchell and Amalya L. Kearse.

Mitchell won the Regional Women's Pairs with Lynn Tarnopol. On the diagrammed deal, they had no trouble defeating four hearts, when Tarnopol made a passive trump lead. At another table, Tarnopol's sister, Sandy Boas, succeeded in four hearts, reached as shown. The two-club bid was Drury, showing heart support, and East's double showed clubs.

South won with the jack, cashed the heart ace and led to the queen. She then led a diamond to the jack, and the defense was helpless when West took the ace. A shift to the club ten was now too late. Dummy played low, and East could not afford to win with the ace, giving South two tricks in the suit.

and an eventual spade discard from the dummy.

South was permitted to win with the queen, and finessed the diamond nine, setting up a discard for a spade from her hand. The winning defense was difficult: East should have risen with the king when diamonds were first led, and returned a spade while West held a diamond winner.

Making this contract helped Boas and Radin, finish third.

NORTH (D)
♦ Q 7 2
♦ Q J 9 7 3
♦ Q 9 5
♦ K 6

WEST (EAST)
♦ K 9 6 4 3
♦ 10 5
♦ 5 2
♦ A 10 8 3
♦ K 7 6 2
♦ 10 2
♦ A J 9 8 5 3

SOUTH
♦ A J 8
♦ K 10 8 6
♦ J 4
♦ Q 7 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Dbl. Pass 2 ♠
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

South led the spade four.

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Judy Bird, 60, leaned over the butter counter at Sainsbury's on Victoria Street and in her understated way said what she thought: "Bloody nuisance. Why can't they bloody well leave us alone? We always come off worse when they muck around."

Throughout Britain, Sunday was what the authorities euphemistically called "M-day." M does not stand for murder. Or mayhem. Or massacre. But judging from what you hear around town, it might just as well.

M stands for metrification.

Sunday was when Britain took a giant step in formally relinquishing its beloved foot and pound and inch and ounce and converting to that new-fangled import from the French Revolution, the metric system.

As might be expected in a land where judges wear horsehair wigs from the 18th century, the Queen has a courtier called the Gold Stick in Waiting and

No one has been hurt more by the fragmentation of Russian politics than the democratic and free-market forces around Yegor T. Gaidar, a former prime minister who helped launch Mr. Yeltsin's radical reforms after the collapse of the Soviet Union. They lost the

of the more reflective Daily Express readers put it in a letter to the editor. "It's time we British fought back."

Fighting back is just what Vivian Linacre, a surveyor who heads a new group called British Weights and Measures Association, vowed to do. At a news conference in the basement of a modest club near the Marble Arch last Friday, Mr. Linacre promised a "massive campaign of public resistance" that would rival the Russian Revolution. "What we are about today, ladies and gentlemen, is to start another October Revolution — that's exactly what we're doing," he said.

Take away the portrait of the Queen above Mr. Linacre's head, substitute overalls for his blue pin-striped suit and mentally erase the rows of men harumphing "heav, heav" in the back, and one might have been transported back four score years to Lenin haranguing the workers at the Finland railway station in St. Petersburg, a historian in the crowd thought.

Waxing indignant at criminal sanctions in the new law — in theory a shop owner could be fined £5,000 (\$7,700) if he does not comply with it — Mr. Linacre predicted martyrs would come forward and multiply. He painted a grim picture of Britain a few years down the road with retailers behind bars for refusing to utter the words "liter" and "kilogram."

"They'll have to set up camps all over the country — in the Scottish Highlands, the Midlands, everywhere!" he thundered, wagging his finger in the air. "They'll be full of hundreds of thousands of small-business people."

The Department of Trade and Industry, which seems caught off guard by the public reaction, is at pains to point out that metrification has actually been under way here since 1972 (it was given 10 years to settle in at the time) and that what happened on M-Day was simply a watershed.

Beginning Sunday, transactions involving liquid measures and linear measures had to go metric, to goodbye gallon and yard. As far as weights, any food that is prepackaged will have to be in grams and kilograms. But loose food in bulk — mostly fruits and vegetables — will have a dispensation. It will not go metric until January 2000, the idea being, presumably, that perhaps by then the public will learn to make the required mental conversion.

"What we're talking about now is mostly meat, poultry, fish, cheese, anything that comes prepackaged," said Fran Atkins, a spokesman for the department. "People don't realize that over 80 percent of what they buy in grocery stores right now is already metric. Funny enough, no one really notices."

And then there are what the department grandly calls "descriptive measures." These are special cases, so deeply embedded in public consciousness that they will be allowed to continue.

"You can ask for a 9-by-5 rug," she said. "The same with a five-foot bed or a 15½ collar or a 29-inch inside leg or a six-foot bookcase. Also a 3½-inch floppy disk and a 16-ounce steak."

And yes, she added, with the air of someone who has fielded the question dozens of times — McDonald's will still serve quarter-pounders.

The two greatest dispensations of all are the mile, which will remain king of the road, and the pint, as in what you order in a pub. There are certain things you just don't mess around with, unless you want Mr. Linacre's apocalyptic vision to come true.

With Britain out of the box, that leaves only the United States, Liberia and Burma as non-metric countries. The United States made a pass at the metric system with a voluntary conversion act in 1975 but it didn't get very far.

When it comes to the imperial system, which is based upon parts of the body (a foot was roughly the size of an adult's foot, an inch the end joint of the thumb), Britain is the mother country. In 1215, weights and measures were defined by royal decree, and they were spread around the world.



IMPACT ON
BUSINESS &
THE ECONOMY

EUROPE

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Drop Pacifism, Bonn Greens Told

BONN — A leader of Germany's environmentalist Greens said Sunday that the party must disavow its pacifist roots if it wants to seize a share in political power in the country. Joschka Fischer, the Greens' co-leader in Parliament, urged a party strategy meeting to shift its foreign-policy focus and acknowledge that military might can sometimes play a constructive role, such as defending "safe areas" in Bosnia.

He said that if it continued to insist on disbanding Germany's armed forces and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, two planks in the party's platform, it would never be able to win a majority or find a coalition partner with which to govern. (Reuters)

Turkish Parliament Speaker Quits

ANKARA — The speaker of the Turkish Parliament resigned on Sunday, calling for early general elections and fueling speculation about a challenge to Prime Minister Tansu Ciller from within her own party.

The speaker, Huseyin Cindoruk, an opponent of Mrs. Ciller inside True Path Party, agreed with most of Turkey's opposition parties when he said in a statement that general elections should be held this year and not be delayed as Mrs. Ciller has proposed.

Turkey last held general elections in 1991. Mrs. Ciller has spent the last two weeks trying to end a political crisis by negotiating a new coalition rather than going to the polls. Her last government collapsed when her Social Democratic allies withdrew their support. (Reuters)

Cyprus Shows Off Military Forces

NICOSIA — Cyprus staged its largest ever military parade Sunday to mark the 35th anniversary of the divided island's independence from British rule.

The parade, watched by thousands of Greek Cypriots at Nicosia, followed a broadcast anniversary message by President Glafcos Clerides in which he vowed that Cyprus would continue to arm until Turkey withdrew from the northern third of the island it occupied in 1974. (AP)

Police Station Bombed in Finland

HELSINKI — An explosion rocked a police station in Pietersaari on the west coast of Finland, shattering windows and leaving a small crater but causing no injuries, the STT news agency said Sunday.

The police had no information on the cause of the blast, the second attack on a police station in Finland in just over a month. A car bomb seriously damaged a police station in Helsinki on the night of Aug. 24. Speculation in the press on who might have been responsible focused on rival motorcycle gangs, who have recently had several clashes with policemen. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

LUXEMBOURG: Foreign ministers meet to discuss situation in Bosnia.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain: Fisheries Commissioner Emma Bonino takes part in a seminar on EU fisheries policy.

CAIRO: Energy Commissioner Christos Papoutsis takes part in a conference on financing energy projects in the Mediterranean region.

PRAGUE: Internal Market Commissioner Mario Monti to meet Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus during an official visit to Prague.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Cars Torched in Lyon After the Shooting of Bomb Suspect

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VAULX-EN-VELIN, France — Youths burned cars, broke windows and pelted policemen with stones on Sunday as violence continued in this Lyon suburb after the killing by the police of a resident who was the prime suspect in a series of bombings in France.

The French government maintained draconian security measures, and Justice Minister Jacques Toubon said the killing of the suspect, Khaled Kelkal, on Friday had not ended the guerrilla threat against France.

The police detained 12 people for questioning after nearly 30 vehicles were burned here, 23 overnight and at least 6 more on Sunday afternoon, the police said.

This working-class suburb was the

home of Mr. Kelkal, a 24-year-old Algerian killed Friday by paratroopers after a huge manhunt, and of Karim Koussa, an accomplice, who was wounded by the police on Wednesday.

Mr. Kelkal was killed as troops closed in on him at a bus station in a village outside Lyon.

The police say Mr. Kelkal's fingerprints were found on adhesive tape connecting a detonator to a bomb that failed to explode Aug. 26 on a high-speed train track, making him the prime suspect in the six bombings and failed bombings that have killed seven people and wounded hundreds since July 25.

Interior Minister Jean-Louis Debré said over the weekend that there was evidence linking Mr. Kelkal and Mr. Koussa to at least one other bombing

and the assassination July 11 of a Muslim holy man, Abdelkader Sahraoui, in his Paris mosque. Mr. Sahraoui was a co-founder of Algeria's banned Muslim fundamentalist movement, the Islamic Salvation Front.

Authorities say they suspect a connection between the bombings and an insurgency by Islamic militants in Algeria, a former French colony.

In Paris, an anti-terrorism judge, Laurence Le Vert, charged two of three suspects arrested Wednesday as Mr. Kelkal fled a forest hideout.

The two, Abdelkader Bouhadjar, 28, and Abdelkader Maameri, 25, were charged with association with a terrorist enterprise. An expert was appointed to decide whether Mr. Koussa, 23, seriously wounded in a gunfight with the police, was in condition to be

transferred to Paris from a Lyon hospital.

Mr. Bouhadjar and Mr. Maameri have told investigators that they supplied Mr. Kelkal and Mr. Koussa with food and other supplies while they were on the run.

Mr. Toubon dismissed hopes that France had ended the guerrilla threat with the arrests and Mr. Kelkal's death.

"We say that we must remain extremely vigilant," he said, "that the threat remains, that we haven't cleared up the nature, the size of the organization, the organizations, that are behind these attacks."

"But on the other hand, there is no doubt that the neutralization of the Kelkal group is a considerable advance," he told Europe 1 radio.

Mr. Toubon said France would continue the security clampdown that has mobilized 22,000 policemen and 2,800 troops.

On Sunday afternoon, groups of youths in Vaulx-en-Velin set garbage cans afire, broke windows of public phone booths and damaged bus stations.

Car burnings and stone throwing are not uncommon around the clusters of housing projects that make up Vaulx-en-Velin, and the police played down Sunday's incidents.

"It's about the double the usual," one officer said.

Authorities, nevertheless, increased the police presence here after the killing of Mr. Kelkal. The police did not intervene in the violence here.

(AP, Reuters)

Under Juppé, Pace of French Reform Appears Stalled

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — When Jacques Chirac won the French presidency in May and appointed Alain Juppé, his trusted friend to head his first government, the circumstances seemed ideal to carry out reforms that both men said were necessary to prepare France for a more competitive world.

During the campaign, Mr. Chirac rallied voters by deplored the "social fracture" dividing the rich from those with no homes or livelihoods. He vowed to create a million jobs within two years, to break the stranglehold of elite technocrats over government and to reduce tax rates.

Despite those extravagant promises, Mr. Juppé's governing coalition appeared to possess the clout to impose all necessary measures. The conservative majority had gained control over key political institutions: the presidency, 80 percent of seats in Parliament, all but one of the country's 22 regions and three-quarters of the municipalities.

But nearly five months later, the government's reform campaign seems hopelessly stalled. The momentum of Mr. Chirac's electoral triumph has faded, dissension is mounting in the ruling majority and unions are gearing up for a wave of nationwide strikes in defiance of Mr. Juppé's warning that the government's finances have

reached a state of "national peril."

While nearly all West European countries are suffering from the pangs of downsizing the welfare state, French officials acknowledge that their country seems more reluctant than any other to make necessary sacrifices now to preserve the quality of state services in the future.

The vaunted French quality of life, which includes six weeks of paid vacation, universal health care and subsidized education, has become so expensive that Mr. Juppé says state finances are nothing short of "catastrophic." But French officials say their citizens have come to accept those benefits as birthrights.

"In France we have an unfortunate tendency of taking social matters to the breaking point, so that in the end real changes in the system occur only after

some kind of violent upheaval," said a senior adviser to Mr. Chirac. "This government has been trying to reason with people, but they refuse to listen."

With more than 5 million civil servants and the state involved in more than 40 percent of the economy, economists say that France has the most bloated public sector of any country in Europe — even greater than the former Communist countries in Eastern Europe.

Aides to Mr. Chirac say that the failure to achieve promised reforms reflects the entrenched power of the state sector in France and that perhaps it will take some kind of shock therapy for civil servants and the public to realize that they will have to accept a reduction in their entitlements.

But government critics say that Mr. Juppé should have acted swiftly to enact the most painful parts of his austerity

program, thus taking advantage of the majority's political leverage and the electoral timetable.

"When you have the beginning of a seven-year presidential term, a majority of 400 parliamentary deputies and you don't have to face elections for at least three years, you should seize the opportunity to tackle the tough things," said Michel Rocard, a former prime minister under Mr. Chirac's predecessor, François Mitterrand. "But they have not done this."

Even members of the ruling majority have expressed exasperation with Mr. Juppé's reluctance to take bold reform measures. Ironically, it is a criticism that Mr. Juppé himself directed at Edouard Balladur, the previous prime minister who ran unsuccessfully against Mr. Chirac for the presidency.

"We need a whole package of reforms all in one go," said Alain Madelin, the centrist pol-

itician who resigned as finance minister in August after clashing with Mr. Juppé over his going-slow approach. "It's like the man who told his dog that he would cut his tail bit by bit because cutting the whole tail off would be painful."

Like Mr. Balladur, Mr. Juppé has expressed fears about moving too fast and provoking a social explosion like the 1968 breakdown that nearly undermined the Fifth Republic.

Friends say Mr. Juppé has been badly distracted by controversy over a sweetheated rent deal on city-owned apartments for himself and his family while he was deputy mayor of Paris. The scandal has infuriated much of the voting public and has contributed to a sharp drop in his approval ratings.

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Pope Beatifies 109 in Ceremony in St. Peter's

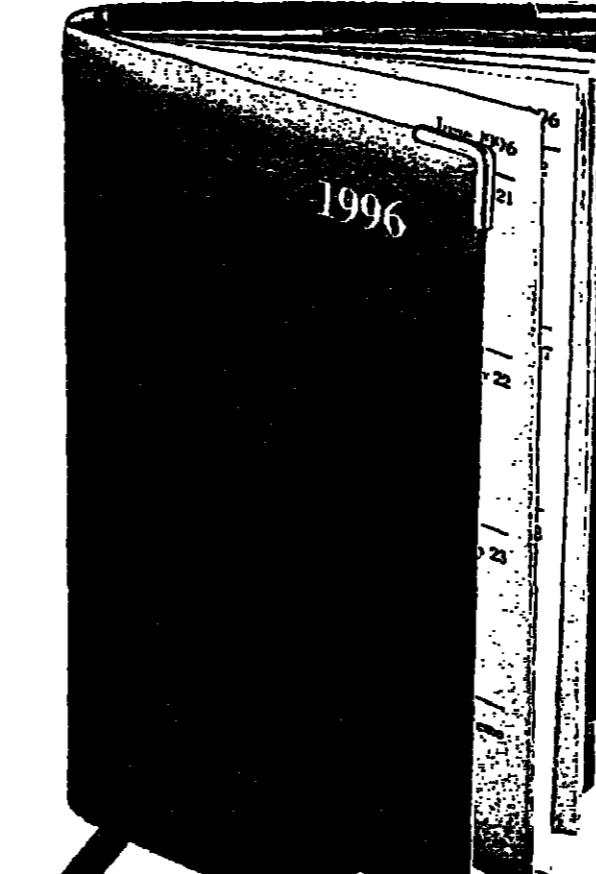
Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II beatified 64 martyrs from the French Revolution, 45 priests, nuns and faithful killed in the Spanish civil war and a 16th-century Italian in a ceremony in Saint Peter's Square on Sunday.

Among the Spaniards set on the road to sainthood was Anselmo Polanco, a bishop. Nearly 7,000 Catholic priests, monks and nuns were killed during the 1936-39 civil war. The Pope said the French martyrs, among them Jean-Baptiste Souzy, went calmly to their deaths in the spirit of forgiveness.

Beatification is the penultimate step to sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church, and requires one miracle, attributed to the intercession of the holy person. The beatified, known as Blessed, may be venerated in a limited way. A further miracle is needed before the person can be declared a saint.

The Pope has conducted about 200 beatifications of Spanish civil war victims.

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Lagos General Extends Military Rule 3 Years

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

LAGOS — General Sani Abacha on Sunday extended military rule by three years, promising that his regime would depart after leading sub-Saharan Africa's most populous nation through democratic reforms that will culminate in presidential elections.

In a taped broadcast to the nation, General Abacha announced a program of reforms that includes lifting a ban on political activities and forming civilian local and state legislatures and a national assembly. He also commuted sentences of about 40 Nigerians accused of plotting to overthrow his government, but provided no details.

But diplomats and political analysts called the reforms superficial and ex-

pressed disappointment over General Abacha's extending his reign for another three years. General Abacha, 53, took power during a coup in November 1993.

Critics were especially alarmed he refused to release political detainees and Moshod K.O. Abiola, arrested last year after apparently winning the presidential election in 1993.

They are not going to be "let off the hook" with such a transition program, a diplomat said. "They think they've made bold moves," he said, "but we do not think that at all."

Nigeria fell into political turmoil after the 1993 annulment, which ignited riots and compelled the United States to cancel aid to Nigeria, which has been ruled by the military for all but 10 years since gaining independence from Britain 35 years ago Sunday.

In recent months, General Abacha's regime has come under increasing pressure from foreign governments, which have threatened economic sanctions against the West African nation of more than 100 million people.

General Abacha had received particularly harsh criticism since July, after the arrests of the accused coup plotters, including Olusegun Obasanjo, a former head of state and the only Nigerian military ruler to voluntary relinquish power in favor of civilian rule.

The accused plotters were tried in secret by a military tribunal that reportedly handed down a number of death sentences, subject to final review by the Provisional Ruling Council.

Supporters of those arrested in connection with the coup attempt said they

could not take solace in General Abacha's statement.

"He really hasn't told us anything," said Morenike Ramsome-Kuti, daughter of Boko Ramsome-Kuti, a prominent democracy activist arrested last July and sentenced to life imprisonment for allegedly writing letters defending accused coup plotters. "He hasn't said to what extent he'll commute the sentences," she said. "What this means is that my dad probably won't be released until this regime leaves."

General Abacha said he would not release Mr. Abiola because it was the duty of Nigeria's court system to determine the wealthy businessman's fate. He also rebuked government opponents who have argued that a transition to democracy must address the results of the June 1993 presidential vote.



An injured woman being prepared for evacuation after an explosion occurred in a tax office in the center of Algiers.

18 Killed by Gunmen In Algeria Bus Ambush

Agence France-Presse

ALGIERS — A total of 18 people were shot dead and 15 others were hurt Sunday when an armed Muslim fundamentalist group stormed a bus near Laghouat in southern Algeria, security forces announced.

Three small children and a woman were among the dead, the statement said. Most wounded were children.

The bus, owned by the town's public transportation system, was attacked at Rabta as it traveled from Ghisba to Anfous, near Aflou, 250 kilometers (150 miles) south of Algiers.

Security forces killed four members of the commando group, the statement said.

Public transportation, especially trains, have been a target during the violence that has left at least 30,000 people dead in three and a half years of conflict between the military-backed regime and Islamic militants. Normally, the vehicles are hijacked, cleared of passengers and burned.

The killings came after newspapers reported Sunday that two people were killed and 12 wounded in two separate car bombings on Saturday.

In a separate incident Saturday, a blast in the heart of Algiers near the central police station killed five people and wounded 10 others, according to newspapers. Officials said the explosion was caused by a gas leak. The official toll was one dead and 11 injured.

Several newspapers suggested that a bomb caused the blast.

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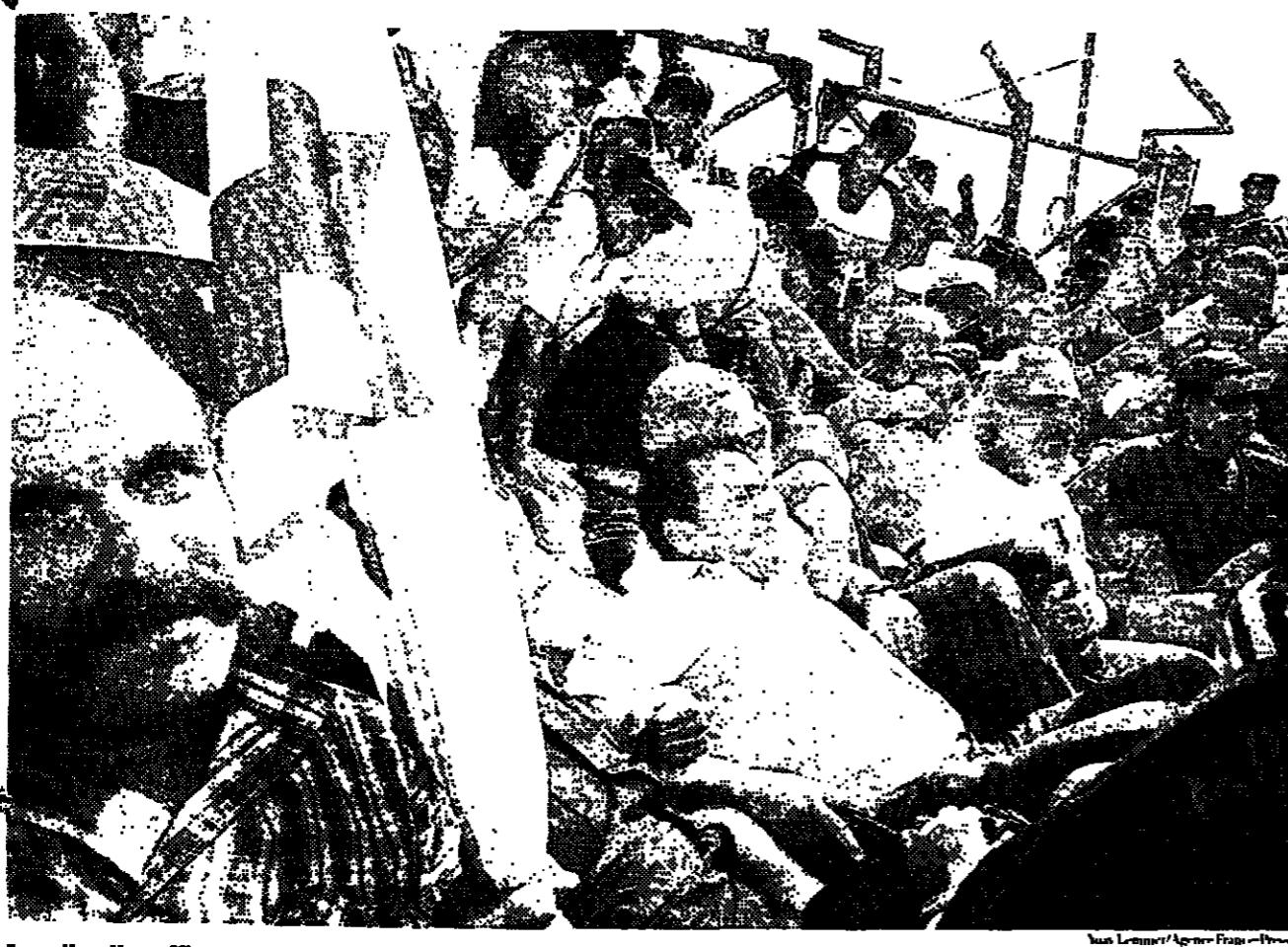
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INTERNATIONAL



Israeli police officers removing Jewish settlers from the Jordan Valley during a demonstration on Sunday.

Report on Somalia Questions Powell

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Senate report on the ill-fated army commando raid during the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Somalia two years ago criticizes a decision supported by General Colin Powell's staff and, apparently, by the general himself when he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The decision was to reject a request to send AC-130 gunships requested by commanders in Somalia. The report says that the presence of the gunships in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, might have helped prevent the deaths of 18 U.S. soldiers in the raid.

Les Aspin was ousted as defense secretary in January 1994 in large part because of the failed raid and his decision not to send tanks to Somalia, which some officers believed might have reduced casualties.

But the report, made public last Friday by the Senate Armed Services Committee, suggests that the decision against sending gunships may have been just as significant, and was one in which General Powell played a main role and Mr. Aspin little or none.

The AC-130 bristles with cannon and other guns that can put thousands of rounds of deadly fire on a target in night

or day operations. U.S. commanders in Somalia said the AC-130, used on earlier missions there, was one of the few U.S. weapons feared by the Somali militias.

General Powell told Senate investigators that he did not recall playing a role in deciding whether to redeploy the AC-130s. He did say that earlier use of the gunships had "wrecked a few buildings" and produced what he said "wasn't the greatest imagery on CNN."

But two four-star generals recalled talking to General Powell specifically about the request for gunships.

General Joseph Hoar, head of the U.S. Central Command, remembered a three-way phone call with General Powell and General Wayne Downing, head of the U.S. Special Forces Command, in which General Hoar opposed sending the aircraft.

General Downing said: "I advised that I would like to have the AC-130s. General Powell advised that we needed to keep the numbers down."

U.S. troops entered the country in December 1992 to help relieve famine, but the Americans and other foreign troops in the UN force that took over the mission soon became embroiled in the power struggles of General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, a Somali militia commander.

Officer in Jail Plotted Overthrow in Comoros

The Associated Press

MORONI, Comoros — A military officer in prison until three days ago portrayed himself Sunday as the de facto leader of the Indian Ocean republic of Comoros.

Captain Combo Ayoub, imprisoned after a failed 1992 coup attempt, said in an interview on the ocean-side terrace of the presidential palace that he had plotted from prison the takeover last Thursday led by the French mercenary Bob Denard.

Moroni, the capital, was calm Sunday. A few rebel soldiers guarded key installations, such as the state radio station, site of the only major clash of the coup.

Mr. Denard and more than a dozen other foreign mercenaries involved in the coup had finished their job and would play no role in the new government, Mr. Ayoub said.

He indicated that most of the mercenaries would be asked to leave, but said Mr. Denard, 66, was a Comorian citizen entitled to live in the country. Mr. Ayoub is a long-time associate of Mr. Denard's.

Mr. Ayoub heads a "Military Transition Committee" that accuses ousted President Said Mohammed Djohar of spreading corruption and acting against the constitution. He said Mr. Djohar was in custody and unharmed, and would probably stand trial.

"We are going to change this country," said Mr. Ayoub, 42, who wore a camouflage shirt, green military pants and black boots. "We got support from the army for a quick change."

On Saturday, the overthrow government and an opposition party pleaded for international help in driving out the mercenaries. France has refused to intervene militarily, although it

has put its 4,000 troops in the region on full alert.

France cut its aid to Comoros, one of the world's poorest nations. It was joined by the United States, South Africa, the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in condemning the coup and calling for a return to constitutional order.

An airplane from the United Arab Emirates evacuated the last European visitors from the islands and took them to Dubai, where they awaited flights home to France or Italy, leaving Comoros empty of the tourists it depends on for survival.

Mr. Denard, who ruled Comoros from 1978 to 1989, was forced out by French troops after the assassination of President Ahmed Abdallah. Since 1961, Mr. Denard has been involved in uprisings in the Belgian Congo, Nigeria, Angola, Rhodesia, Iran and Yemen.

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Jewish Settlers Block Jordan Link

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERICO — More than 100 Jewish settlers opposed to wider Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank blocked entry to the Allenby Bridge crossing to Jordan on Sunday, saying they had been betrayed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Previously, residents of Israel's Jordan Valley farming settlements had largely avoided protests, reassured by Mr. Rabin that the area would remain Israel's security belt along the River Jordan.

David Levy, head of the valley's local Jewish council, said that all that had changed with the signing on Thursday of an Israel-PLÖ accord extending to the West Bank the self-rule that began in Gaza and Jericho in May 1994.

"No longer, according to the agreement," Mr. Levy said.

Several hundred travelers were delayed and traffic across the bridge stopped for most of the morning until the Israeli police dragged settlers away from the main gate leading to the bridge just outside Palestinian-ruled Jericho.

The Israeli foreign minister,

Shimon Peres, said in remarks broadcast on Sunday that Israel would begin its military redeployment in the West Bank in 12 Palestinian villages.

"The evacuation that will start is of the Civil Administration in 12 villages, something no Israeli was aware of and no Israeli will miss," he told Israel Army Radio in the United States, without naming the villages.

The Civil Administration is Israel's official name for its military occupation authority in the West Bank.

"Then we will start from north to south and I am afraid of the difficulties in implementation — but I am even more afraid of what would happen if we didn't do it," Mr. Peres said.

There were these other developments Sunday:

• Oman said Sunday that it had forged official trade ties with Israel, the first Gulf Arab state to do so.

The official Omani news agency reported from New York that the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Youssef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, met

Mr. Peres on Saturday night on the sidelines of the U.N. General Assembly.

It said the two men agreed to exchange trade representatives as part of efforts to boost cooperation.

• Israel extended the closure of its borders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip an extra five days. Israel sealed the Gaza Strip Sept. 24 and the West Bank on Wednesday. It had been scheduled to reopen the borders on Sunday, but the extension was extended until Friday, the army said, giving no explanation. Israel reportedly fears attacks by Palestinian militants opposed to the agreement on greater Palestinian autonomy.

• Israel's Supreme Court on Sunday ordered a group of Palestinian women prisoners held for at least another 24 hours despite the government's agreement to release them as part of the accord.

• As part of the West Bank autonomy agreement, Israel agreed to release 2,000 of the 5,000 Palestinian prisoners it holds, as well as all 28 women prisoners. But rightist critics

have argued that some women were convicted of killings, while the agreement also states that detainees imprisoned for causing death will not be released. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Iraq Still Lags, UN Official Says

BAGHDAD — The UN official in charge of verifying the elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction left here Sunday saying he was still not certain all of its banned missiles and biological and chemical warheads had been scrapped.

The official, Rolf Ekeus, predicted that Iraq would be criticized when the UN Security Council discussed the country's progress in implementing UN resolutions demanding that it eliminate its medium-range missiles and its nuclear, biological and chemical arms.

He said Iraq's leadership had vowed to cooperate, but assailed the lower levels of the bureaucracy for "continued delay."

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Herald Tribune

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A Storm Weathered

After a shaky summer, America's relations with China are getting back on track. Last week Beijing backed off from its plans to sell nuclear reactors to Iran, a deal that carried serious proliferation risks. A little earlier, China returned its ambassador to Washington after a long protest absence and approved the nomination of former Senator James Sasser to be America's next ambassador to Beijing. Agreement has not yet been reached on a summit meeting between Presidents Bill Clinton and Jiang Zemin but is expected soon.

The euphoria that once characterized U.S.-Chinese relations is not likely to return soon. Too much divides the two countries, on human rights, proliferation, trade and other issues. But, given China's strategic and economic significance, it would be a calamity for Washington and Beijing to become adversaries again. The Clinton administration managed the crisis skillfully, with Secretary of State Warren Christopher leading the way.

The quarrel erupted last spring after the administration, responding to congressional pressure, issued a visa to Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui, so that he could visit Cornell University, his alma mater. But the administration resisted Beijing's contention that the visa was the only issue between the two countries and that the United States was clearly at fault.

The roots of recent tensions go back to China's crushing of its democracy movement at Tiananmen Square, its sales of missiles and other advanced weapons in violation of understandings with the United States, and its offensive trade practices regarding prison labor and copyright piracy. For the past year or more, these problems have been aggravated by maneuvering in Beijing anti-

These talks need to lead with details of recent Chinese missile sales to Pakistan and to review enforcement of recent agreements on copyright and prison labor. The United States must also convey its concern over menacing Chinese military exercises in the South China Sea and near Taiwan.

The administration should also continue to speak out in support of the human rights of Chinese citizens, as First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton did at last month's Beijing women's conference. In the past, China suggested that if human rights discussions were not linked to threats of retaliatory sanctions, China might pay them more heed.

Relations between Washington and Beijing are still delicate. The Clinton administration managed to stabilize them without yielding on important principles — not a simple piece of diplomacy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Serious Foreign Policy

It was a better week than usual for American foreign policy, and the administration put on a full-court public relations press to advertise this to Washington (and the world) and to paint the picture of a formidably competent foreign policy president at the helm. It was predictable overstatement, but you can't blame the administration for trying, given that the president's record in this department has not been so exemplary and his general standing so high that he could afford to let the opportunity pass.

When things of the world sag, presidents tend to sigh deeply and point to the iron constraints of history and culture. When things pick up, they discern the magical possibilities of the human hand — their own. Thus does President Bill Clinton now cheerfully report that "America's leadership" is indispensable in this period of post-Cold War contacts.

The administration also has held steady in respect to Russia in the Balkans, and the Russians, having had a peacekeeping place offered to them, may now be adjusting to the new American assertiveness in that region.

All these items, of course, come with their caveats. Bosnia is always only one burst away from a spike of crisis. No White House celebration can make the slogging easier in the Middle East. The United States is not yet near coming to terms with the larger role being claimed by a growing, pugnacious China. On the key issue of NATO expansion, Washington has far to go to reconcile its traditional interests in Europe and its revised interests in a reborn Russia.

To be respectful of the dimensions of these and other international problems, however, is not to say that they cannot be effectively addressed. The public, or the political public, wants not so much final results as an earnest application of competence and seriousness. This is what the Clinton administration has been trying to deliver recently, with some success.

— THE NEW YORK POST.

Playing With the Index

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York believes he has uncovered a politician's dream: huge spending cuts and tax increases that are too technical to understand or much notice. He proposes to adjust downward the government's measure of inflation. In one stroke, he could save the U.S. Treasury about \$300 billion in inflation-adjusted payments over seven years — enough to replace the Republicans' Medicaid cuts without breaking a sweat. The idea is promising, but Mr. Moynihan's rush to grab this potentially large savings is premature.

The government measures inflation by calculating changes in the cost of a fixed bundle of consumer goods. The inflation measure is used to adjust government outlays and revenues. For example, Social Security benefits are raised so that beneficiaries are insulated from rising prices. Tax brackets are also raised so that taxpayers are not shoved into higher brackets merely because their incomes kept pace with prices. The seductiveness of Mr. Moynihan's suggestion is that few "victims" will know if a stealthy technical correction takes a bite out of money before it reaches their wallets.

A panel of distinguished economists, appointed by Mr. Moynihan's Finance Committee, testified last week that the CPI overestimates inflation by around 1 percentage point, and perhaps by as much as 2 points, a year. The inflation measure underestimates how much consumers substitute low-priced goods for goods whose price is rising, how much price increases are due to increased quality of consumer items and the extent to which consumers shop at discount outlets. Yet the staff at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which computes the CPI, already knows about the potential biases and is updating its procedures. There are serious disputes about how to correct the CPI, and many experts believe that measurement error is tiny, perhaps less than 0.2 percent.

Some in Congress want to leave the price index alone, but give retirees and taxpayers less than full adjustment for inflation. The danger is that poor families could find their pension benefits falling behind and their tax payments racing ahead of inflation.

Congress might find the prospect of saving hundreds of billions irresistible, but it would be better to let the bureau follow professional standards. That will not be the shortest route to deficit reduction, but it will avoid bending government statistics to political whim.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

That Old Russian Question Is as Topical as Ever

By William Pfaff

MOSCOW — Conversations with Russian intellectuals, concerned to discuss their country's past and future, leave this writer convinced that the inner landscape of Russia today, after communism's collapse and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, is more fearful than the outer landscape of economics, politics, elections and geopolitics.

There is very deep pessimism, but also there seems to be apathy, or resignation, in anticipation of still more catastrophic events as consequence — but also eventual resolution — of Russia's crisis.

The country now is said to be cut off from its moral traditions, its ethical identity, but also to lack a coherent notion or program of action for what it should become. There is profound dissatisfaction not only with the condition of the nation but with the nation itself. Politics is seen as mere squabble among power-seekers.

Russia's progress has always had to be imported from the West, it is said. There has never been confidence in Russia's own civilization, so that successive generations of the Russian elite, from Peter the Great to Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, have tried to make Russia a part of the West, even though the mass of the Russian population had, and has, virtually no connection with the West, or conception of the real Western way of life.

The Russians' belief in themselves and their destiny has tended to be apocalyptic, as bearers of some special and redemptive spirituality which after much suffering will save all the world — Moscow the "Third Rome" (after Rome itself, and Constantinople), the final center of Christianity, awaiting the Second Coming of the Messiah.

Yet there is deep resentment of what imitation of the West has made of Russia. Today the Western model is seen as having bestowed upon Russia poverty, crime, exploitation, pilaged national resources, personal anxiety and suffering, lost living standards, national humiliation.

Nearly half the working population now must work at two jobs (declared and undeclared) in order to survive. Two-thirds of the public would, if they could, go back to communism, the polls indicate.

"They long for that," an eminent sociologist says.

A philosopher argues that the country has never had a clear notion of basic political conceptions. Freedom, individualism, rights have not been part of the traditional philosophical dialogue.

Philosophy itself was not professed and taught in Russia until the 19th century.

The great issues of national life have been debated in spiritual terms or in literature, but not in the logical categories that transmute into political programs and construct-

tive political action. The army, for example, in new legislation on national security, is charged to defend not only Russia's frontiers and territory but Russia's spirituality, its soul.

The country's past traumas are connected with its progress — Tatar rule, Ivan IV's rule ("Ivan the Terrible"), the "time of troubles" which followed the reign of his successor, Boris Godunov, with foreign intervention and Poland's taking of Moscow; the 1917 revolution, the civil war, the "Great Patriotic War" (World War II). The inference drawn is that Russia today experiences another time of troubles, which will grow worse before they end.

Only after that, it is implied, can times improve. Russians, it is said, are patient in their suffering, but accumulate enormous energy while they wait, which eventually bursts out in a convulsion of action. "Everything is stable in Russia," they say, "yet it stands at the edge of an abyss."

Russians, today, after the breakup not only of the U.S.S.R. but of the Russian empire that Soviet rule had consolidated and extended, are alone as a people for the first time since expansion began in the 16th century. Eighty percent of the population now is ethnically Russian. There no longer is a "Muslim threat" from within the empire.

Nonetheless there is political pressure for "reintegrating" the component states of the old U.S.S.R. A scenario commonly

presented for what could follow a nationalist-Communist victory in December's parliamentary elections is (1) impeachment of Boris Yeltsin, (2) revision of the constitution, (3) re-nationalization of crucial areas of industry, and (4) "re-integration" of the old U.S.S.R.

The lack of confidence in Russian civilization stands in striking contrast to other societies which have found themselves at the edge of the West and challenged by the West. Japan and China have gone through grievous troubles in reacting to the Western challenge, but neither has ever doubted the intrinsic and ultimate superiority of its own civilization over that of the "barbarian" West.

That confidence is lacking in Russia.

"Other nations live, Russia survives," one of those in my conversations said. Perhaps, he added, that is because Russia is already part of the West by being Christian. It has never been able to conceive of itself as completely separate. Yet it is separate because it has been the vanguard of the West in Asia; it is invocatively Asian by geography and origin as well as Western.

This debate today is Russia's oldest, debate, over the nation's identity and its relationship with the West. Elections, politics, privatization are incidental to this, the crucial problem for Russians, and crucial for the West as well.

International Herald Tribune.

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An Activist U.S. Force in Bosnia, Congress and NATO Willing

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — American troops will go into Bosnia to help level the battlefield for the outgunned Bosnian army. They will not simply police cease-fire lines or practice the passive peacekeeping procedures of neutrality preached by the United Nations. The Americans will be there to take charge, not to take grief.

This proposal is being massaged into life at the Pentagon for sale to the White House and then to Congress if Richard Holbrooke can pull off the Bosnian peace accord he pursues. When unveiled it will stir new controversy in the most important policy debate on the use of American force abroad since the Gulf war.

Bob Dole is attacking the Clinton administration for not thinking through the major military commitment it is about to propose. But at the Pentagon, Defense Secretary William Perry and Joint Chiefs Chairman General John Shalikashvili are deep into contingency planning for an American contribution to a NATO expeditionary force.

Mr. Perry emphasizes that many details remain to be worked out in designing a division-sized (about 20,000 soldiers) U.S. contribution to the Peace Implementation Force for Bosnia. But he did not mention it in my interview with him, the administration would blunt Mr. Dole's championing of the Bosnian underdogs by this approach.

Bosnians in a better battlefield position, a significant departure from traditional peacekeeping strategy.

The idea has serious moral, tactical and political appeal. Mr. Perry feels (rightly) that the Bosnians have been the victims of aggression by Serbia, as well as of a rebellion by Bosnia's own Serbs.

He doubts that there can be enduring stability (or, I sense, much justice) without a cease-fire that gives the Bosnians a chance to upgrade their forces. And while he did not mention it in my interview with him, the administration would blunt Mr. Dole's championing of the Bosnian underdogs by this approach.

This proposal helps explain the success of the September bombing campaign that got the Serbs to lift the siege of Sarajevo and come

to the peace table, despite predictions from Colin Powell and other analysts to the contrary.

Stung by a recent reference in this column to the Pentagon's long-standing opposition to bombing the Serbs, Mr. Perry traced for me his successful yearlong effort to dispel Powellism (my word, not his) in the Joint Chiefs and in NATO. The roughly 3,500 NATO bombing sorties (two-thirds of them by American warplanes) "destroyed essentially every target we went after" (a total of about 100) with no or minimal Serbian civilian damage, he asserted.

"The United States and NATO made the wrong judgment more than three years ago in the decision to not involve NATO in a fundamental way in Bosnia," Mr. Perry continued in our conversation. "The UN force that went in there went in under flawed assumptions. There was no peace to keep and ... it was too big and complex an operation for the UN's capabilities ... The decision has to sort out such dangers."

But Mr. Perry and the Pentagon seem to have learned from the earlier mistakes of policy on Bosnia, using these lessons to shape future policy rather than being guided by farfetched analogies such as Vietnam, Munich or Lebanon.

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In Plain English, We're Talking About Partition

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — It was late Tuesday night and I was sound asleep in my hotel room in New York when the phone rang. An aide to Richard Holbrooke was on the line. He said he had read the early edition of Wednesday's New York Times and objected to my column, because it kept referring to Mr. Holbrooke's peace plan for Bosnia as a "partition plan."

He wanted me to call The New York Times and change my column for the second edition. After suggesting that he was completely out of his mind, I hung up and went back to sleep, certain that it was all a dream. It was not.

That morning, after I inquired at the State Department, the aide sent me a heartfelt and professional apology for his midnight madness. As for Mr. Holbrooke, he claimed he had "absolutely nothing" to do with it.

True or not, he has been running such a relentless media spin campaign to highlight his role in the Balkan peace efforts that he doesn't need to instruct his aides what to do.

But then again, if Mr. Holbrooke was not telling the truth he would not be alone. There is a lot of fibbing going on here, and it begins with the P-word: partition.

The peace plan that the United States has been nurturing with the Serbs, Muslims and Croats maintains the diplomatic fiction that Bosnia will remain what President Bill Clinton called "a single internationally recognized state," with a yet to be defined collective presidency and institutions.

But under this skinny umbrella, two separate entities will be created: the Serbian Republic, in the Serbian-held territories, and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in the Muslim-Croatian areas. Each of these entities will have its own president, constitution, parliament and the right to affiliate with its neighbors.

That is partition. And there is nothing wrong with that. It is the least bad solution today. The reason Mr. Holbrooke doesn't want to call it partition is that it would mean that the administration was abandoning its long-held objective of maintaining Bosnia as a single, sovereign multicentric state, run by the Sarajevo government now dominated by the Muslims.

But that principle is being abandoned. The reason the Serbs and Croats so quickly accepted Mr. Holbrooke's plan was because he was giving them international endorsement for the slices of Bosnia they wanted and already had. And the reason the Muslims have been on the offensive lately is because they fear that partition is coming and want a bigger slice before the cease-fire.

You always get in trouble when you don't call something by its real name. By denying that this is partition, and by suggesting that the United States is still ready to put its military and diplomatic weight behind knitting Bosnia into a single state, Washington is only raising more

unrealistic expectations among the Muslims.

The United States used force in Bosnia to slow the stalemate and to try to ensure a peace that would give each party a slice of territory. It was not ready to use force to rebuild a multicentric, unified Bosnia, because it cannot be built by force and the American public won't bear the cost of trying.

It is a worthy goal, but one that can only evolve out of a partition that leaves each party feeling relatively secure, with some land to call its own. Only then might they start to reach out to each other and find ways to cooperate and affiliate.

America must be honest with the Muslims about this — otherwise they will again make the fatal mistake of believing what it says.

But even protecting the Muslims' slice of a partition may not be easy. Bob Dole has told the White House that it was an error to assume that "Congress will approve administration plans to send thousands of Americans into harm's way to enforce a settlement" in Bosnia.

Thanks, Bob. You egged on the administration to use military force to help the Muslims, and now you want to deprive the administration of the troops it may need to guarantee even a rump Muslim entity.

Oh well, maybe asking for a little truth here is too much. This war from the beginning has been built on lies and delusions. Why should it end any differently?

The New

GERMANY

FIVE YEARS AFTER UNIFICATION



The Brandenburg Gate, at the western end of Berlin's avenue Unter den Linden, was built in the late 18th century by Carl G. Langhans, who modeled it on the Propylaea in Athens. It was damaged in World War II, then restored in 1958. From 1961 to 1989, the Berlin Wall shut off access to the gate to both Eastern and Western Germans; it reopened on December 22, 1989, in the course of East-West Berlin reunification.



AN INTERVIEW WITH CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL

Chancellor Kohl, in your 10-point program, which you presented on November 28, 1989, you emphasized that the future architecture of Germany must fit in with the future architecture of Europe as a whole. Has this process been successful?

Yes, but it is not yet complete. Bringing it to a conclusion is one of our primary foreign policy goals.

I have always assured our European friends that the reunited Germany will not go its own way. We have consistently followed this principle.

It is in our own best interest

'We must now not only build a European house that can weather all the storms, we must also fill it with life'

ests. A neutral Germany would isolate itself more and more — to the detriment of itself and its neighbors.

It is frequently stated that historic opportunities usually only return — if at all — after a very long time. This naturally also applies to the process of European Union.

It is up to us whether we advance the cause of European Union with determination, or simply take a hesitant, wait-and-see attitude. It is our goal to construct the house of Europe in such a way that it will be able to withstand the storms of time.

How have foreign expectations changed in relation to the reunited Germany?

Our partners and allies abroad rightfully expect the united Germany to make an active contribution toward the creation and preservation of a peaceful future.

I mean, the world has changed dramatically over

the past few years. But unfortunately not only for the good: even though the East-West conflict is indeed a thing of the past, we are once again experiencing military conflicts in Europe — in the Balkans, in the Caucasus — and there are more regional conflicts all over the world than there were in the past.

As far as Europe is concerned, we do not consider the expansion and deepening of the European Union to be mutually exclusive; they have to be coordinated. If you want to achieve an expansion of the European

Union, you have to put it in a position to cope with a change of this kind — for example, through more efficient institutions and improved decision-making procedures. This is why the 1996 intergovernmental conference, which is to monitor and further develop the Treaty of Maastricht, is of such great significance.

Let us examine the question of Germany's inner unity. To what extent can the process of integration already be considered a success, and what are your priorities for the future?

The monetary union of the two Germanys on July 1, 1990 created the foundation that made it possible to launch the economic catching-up process in Eastern Germany. It cleared the way for one of the largest redevelopment programs in history.

Anyone who travels through the new federal

states with their eyes open cannot help but see that redevelopment is making enormous strides forward. Renovation, building and improvement work are now going on everywhere.

Hundreds of thousands of people have taken the plunge and set up their own businesses. They have seized the opportunities offered by a social market economy. In the process, over 3 million jobs have been created.

Others have had to cope with difficult structural changes locally in their enterprises. Over 2 million people have taken part in training programs.

All this shows that the people in the eastern part of Germany are determined to exploit their new freedoms. Despite all the difficulties that this transformation continues to entail for the individual, there can be no doubt about the fact that the new federal states are and will continue to be a stable and secure location in Europe.

Do you now regard the possibilities of politics differently from, say, 10 years ago?

Ten years ago nobody would have dared to think that reunification might be achieved within the foreseeable future. Nobody thought that the East-West conflicts would be supplanted by a neighborly partnership. Ten years ago we still had the Iron Curtain.

NATO's "twin-track decision" was intended to prevent further deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles which directly threatened Germany. Just five years later, all of that was history. The achievement of political unity in 1990 brought with it new tasks for us. For one thing, it is

important to achieve inner unity rapidly, and this is something which requires all of our energies and efforts.

And for another, as I mentioned already, one of our most important concerns must be to further advance European integration.

At the beginning of the '80s, people were using the term "Euroclerosis" to characterize the state of the European integration process.

At that time, hardly anyone would have been prepared to wager a single penny on European union. And nevertheless, since then, numerous, indeed even historic, advances have been made.

We cleared the way for a single European market, and, with the Maastricht Treaty, have laid a solid foundation for a favorable European future.

We must now not only build a European house that can weather all the storms, we must also fill it with life.

Here, I am particularly thinking of the formulation of a common foreign and se-

curity policy as well as the introduction of European economic and monetary union.

It is also important that we create a Europe that is close to its citizens, a Europe united in diversity, a Europe in which the established traditions of various peoples are able to unfold in a dynamic way.

We Germans have been living in peace for 50 years now, and for the last five years we have been living

together in freedom. This is the longest period of peace we have experienced in modern history. We have now fulfilled the ambition of the first federal chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, that Germany should live in peace and friendship with all its neighbors. The peoples of Europe today have the opportunity to shape a positive future as never before. They will only be able to seize this opportunity if they work together.

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS GROW

At the end of 1994, Germany's households held non-real estate assets worth 4.3 trillion Deutsche marks (\$2.9 billion) — twice the 1984 figure — reports Germany's banking association.

Over the last five years, the amount of annual income accruing to German households from investments has risen 56 percent from 134 billion DM to 209 billion DM, according to a Berlin-based economic institute.

During the same period, the number of apartments completed annually has risen from 239,000 to 495,000, says a Munich-based institute.

Half a decade has elapsed since October 3, 1990, when the five states comprising the former German Democratic Republic joined the Federal Republic of Germany. That day formally marked the end of four and a half decades of German-German division and the start of perhaps the most extensive rebuilding, redeveloping process in history — a process now well into its second phase.

Another dichotomy has disappeared during this half decade, the one dividing a continent into "Europe" — meaning the Western half — and the "other Europe." Today, both politically and economically, Europe refers to places from Galway to the Urals, Lampedusa to Lapland. Facilitated by an expanding European Union — now busy preparing for next year's key intergovernmental conference on the further implementation of the Maastricht Treaty — the ongoing process of intra-European political and economic integration has robbed this dichotomy of any applicability.

THE NEW SYMBIOSIS: EAST AND WEST EXCHANGE IDEAS

Development used to travel from west to east, but today knowledge and skills are shared on a two-way street.

Mention the word "transfer" in the context of Germany's new states and most people will automatically add "payments." In view of the amount of money that the government has dispatched to the new states over the past four and a half years and the impressive results that have followed, that linkage is anything but surprising.

All told, Germany's federal government has transferred a net total of 644 billion Deutsche marks (\$433 billion) to the new states during the first half-decade of unification, the Deutsche Bundesbank reports. The funds have financed the privatization of the new states' economy, the top-to-bottom revamping of the new states' transport and telecommunication infrastructure, and the building-by-building, machine-by-machine upgrading of its capital stock.

These improvements have in turn set in motion an economic upturn of historic proportions. Over the last three years, impelled by a 38 percent jump in industrial output and a doubling of gross productivity, the new states' GDP has grown by more than 25 percent — a figure matched only by Asia's "tigers."

Human resources
The flow of capital notwithstanding, money was not the sole or probably even the most important item transferred from the West to the East.

More than 16,000 West German civil servants were also sent to the East over the first two years of unification, according to the Ministry of the Interior. Their energy and expertise have helped revamp the new states' health care, education, legal systems, record-keeping and government functions overall.

The Western civil servants profited from the managerial and survival expertise that the new states' scientists, plumbers, doctors and engineers had gained while contending with life in East Germany. They applied these lessons to setting up new systems and establishing new areas of activity.

One of these activities is the rough-and-tumble of politics. For example, Herbert Wagner, a development engineer, was elected mayor of Dresden in 1990 — a position he still holds today.

More often, the new area is entrepreneurship. According to recent figures published by Germany's Ministry of Economics, 1 million people in the new states have started up a company or entered into a form of professional self-employment. Roughly two-thirds of these start-ups have survived the first, perilous years of operation.

Over the last few years, the transfer process has continued to be a two-way exchange.

Some hard-won lessons of the new states' development process have benefited the West. One of them is learning how to speed up and simplify investment approval processes and implementation.

The West is also noticing the turnaround skills of the steadily growing ranks of "company doctors" — i.e., management consultants — from the new states.

Last but not least, breakthrough technologies such as laser-based, monitorless televisions and ultra-clean two-stroke motors are also traveling westward.

GERMANY

BUSINESS BUILDS ON THE PAST

A father-son pair offers the best in German enterprise.

Continuity of performance is a key trait of Germany's business community. According to the latest figures released by the Federal Office of Statistics, the country's businesses are on course to set further records for consistency — measured by the years of uninterrupted growth in aggregate corporate assets — and total exports in 1995.

Another trait, never more evident than in the post-reunification era, is the propensity of new entrepreneurs to join the business community. Germany's "start-up boom" — as the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft (Institute of German Economic Affairs) recently labeled it — has been taking place throughout the country. The boom has left the country with its youngest (measured by the mean age of its companies and products), most diversified business community of the postwar era.

Many companies combine these traits into a continuity of performance, with the ability to change product lines and production operations to meet new conditions. A prominent example is Baden-Württemberg's Fischer Group.

From ideas to industry

In 1948, Artur Fischer's assets consisted of a vacant gym and a head full of ideas on everything from a better way to take pictures at night ("via something called a 'built-in flash apparatus") and to affix items on the wall (via a new form of the dowel).

Today, nearly all of these ideas have been turned into commercial products, many by Mr. Fischer himself. Now 75 years old and the group's "senior statesman," Mr. Fischer holds some 5,000 patents, more than any other person and nearly all companies in Germany. His

Fischer Group has grown from a one-person operation into a group with a staff of 2,350 and an annual turnover of just under 500 million Deutsche marks (\$336.6 million).

Yet another form of innovation has earned Klaus Fischer, his son and successor, a comparable measure of renown. During his 15 years at the company's helm, the younger Mr. Fischer has parlayed his ingenuity in detecting and exploiting new markets into a tripling of company turnover and a 50-percent rate of exports.

In doing so, Klaus Fischer has shown a deft and expert hand in boosting productivity by increasing employee job satisfaction. These high levels of productivity, he points out, have been behind the company's vast, ongoing expansion.

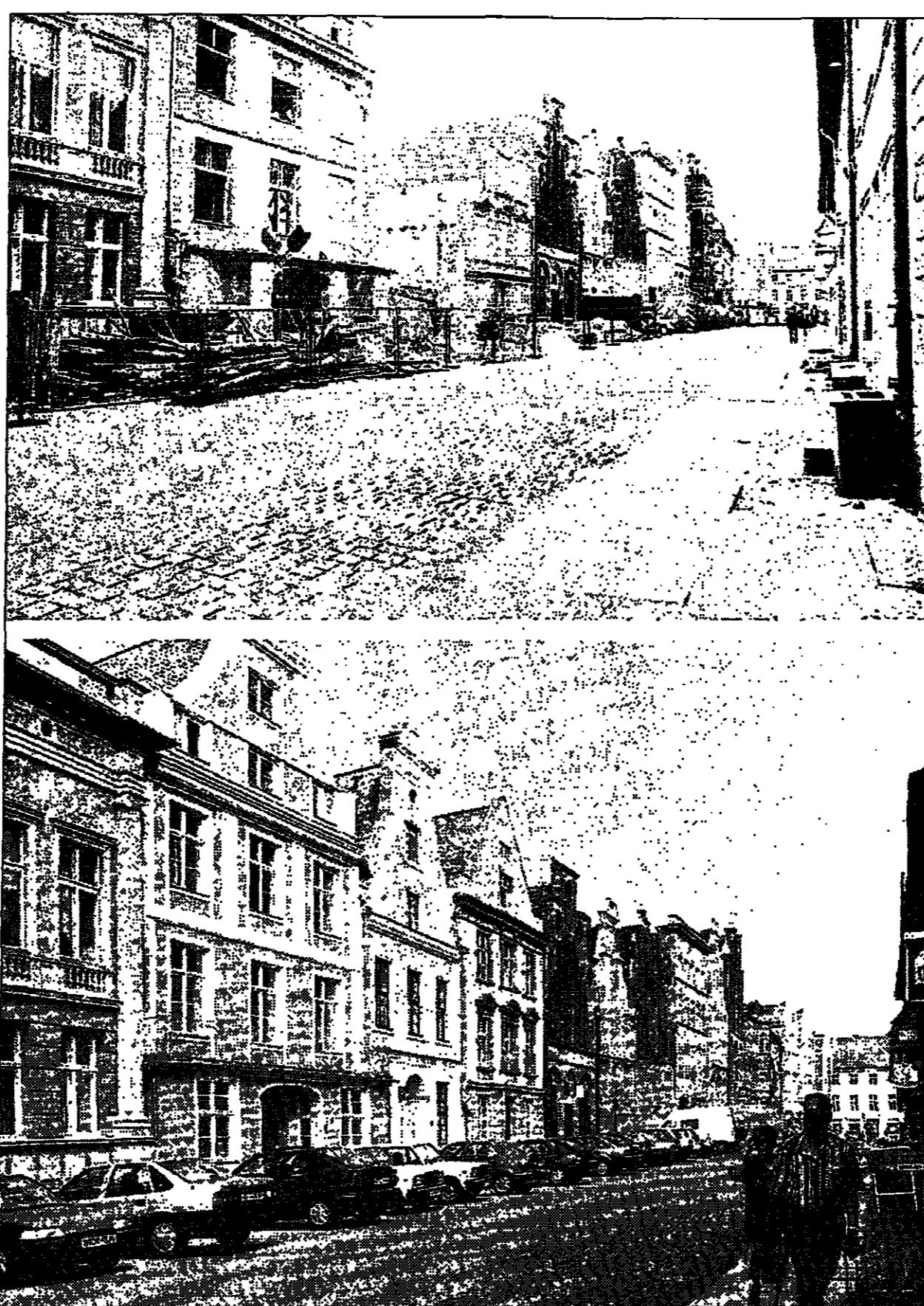
"The productivity of Germany's work force," he says, "is what makes producing in Germany so cost-feasible."

Proud tradition

While worthy of praise and attention, the Fischers' track record is by no means exceptional among the thousands of companies forming Germany's vaunted Mittelstand (ranks of family-owned, small and medium-sized industrial companies), many of which have been equally successful in creating and exploiting new products and markets.

In doing so, these companies have made full use of an important asset.

"One of the most attractive features of life in Germany — and one of our most important business assets — is our country's political and social stability," he has stated. "There's a broadly spread corporate consensus that nothing will be allowed to impair or imperil this stability."



A municipal makeover: Mühlenstrasse in Stralsund in 1990 before German unity (top photo) and five years later (lower photo).



The Opel car company, which has a plant in Eisenach, Eastern Germany, shows its Corsa model at the 11th-century Wartburg Castle.

ENVIRONMENT

'Ultimate Green Refrigerator' Restores the Ozone Layer

Holding nearly a 21 percent market share, Germany is the world's largest producer of goods and services that protect and improve the environment. Strong domestic demand is one reason: Germany ranks second after Denmark in environmental expenditures per capita.

Despite its massive size and the presence of such heavyweights as RWE Entsorgung and B.U.S., the country's environmental sector is very much the province of small-scale, high-impact manufacturers and service providers.

One of them is Zeo-Tech. Although it has a work force of only 10 people, this Bavarian-based company has come up with the breakthrough technology of the year.

Zeo-Tech has developed what is being called "the ultimate green refrigerator." Instead of depleting the ozone layer, the refrigerator's coolants — a zeolite sand known as zeolite — actually help reduce levels of carbon dioxide. After absorbing the heat from the refrigerator's contents, the zeolite conveys it an interlinked exchanger, which then pipes it into radiators or a furnace.

Zeo-Tech's cooling systems will soon be found literally all over Germany. And Deutsche Bahn AG, the country's rail corporation, is already incorporating the systems into its new generation of ICE (InterCity Express) locomotives.

"GERMANY: FIVE YEARS AFTER UNIFICATION" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. It was sponsored by the Press and Information Office of the German Government. WRITER: Terry Swartzberg, a business writer based in Munich. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Maher.

IN BOTH TRADE AND EDUCATION, BORDERS PROVE TO BE FLUID

Germany has greatly expanded business ties with its neighbors to the east. In addition, the region has created numerous scholastic and recreational exchanges.

The rebuilding of the economies in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) is proceeding at a strong pace. The OECD reports that all of the CEE region's 19 countries registered GDP growth in 1994 — with the significant exceptions of the CIS countries, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The OECD also reports further improvement taking place in 1995.

Business ties are developing robustly. One indication: in the first half of 1994, trade between the EU and six Central European countries (the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania) registered another strong increase, with exports from the EU to the region showing a 19 percent rise and imports jumping 31 percent. The EU-CEE trade shows an encouraging balance, with the EU generally running a slight surplus thus belaying the oft-invoked specter of inundations of cheap goods from the East.

Not surprisingly, a similar pattern is unfolding between

the CEE countries and Germany, their main trading partner. According to Günter Rexrodt, the country's minister of economics, German trade with the CEE registered a 17.5 percent increase in 1994 and broke the 100 billion Deutsche mark (\$67 billion) mark for the first time, making the region Germany's fastest-growing trading partner.

Study abroad
Nor is German-CEE business interaction restricted to trade. German corporations have entered into 10,000 business ventures in Poland and in the Czech Republic alone, reports Johannes Ludewig, secretary of state in the Ministry of Economics.

A counterpoint to this rise has been a vast increase in transborder traffic. The Central and Eastern European Business Review recently estimated that Germans made 48 million trips to Poland in 1994.

While shoppers and other day-trippers account for the lion's share of these border-hoppers, an increasing num-

ber are government officials, business executives, journalists, teachers, high-school students and other participants in the mushrooming number of transnational exchange programs.

Facilitating and partially financing these interchanges are institutions like the German-Polish Youth Exchange, established in 1991, with main offices in Potsdam and Warsaw. The exchange is modeled on the highly successful German-French program. The venues for its programs range from election polling booths to historic castles.

The German-Polish exchanges are increasingly held year-round. Some 1,000 German and 560 Polish students study and, in many cases, room together at the European University of Viadrina, whose campuses are located in Frankfurt-Oder, Germany, and its sister city, Slubice, Poland. The university offers bilingual instruction in such subjects as transnational contract law.

The European University

of Viadrina is only one of an extensive set of binational institutions in the Middle Oder Euroregion, one of eight set up by Germany and its neighbors Poland, the Czech Republic and Austria. Also in this Euroregion are a binational business park, na-

ture preserve, World Trade Center, chamber of commerce, business development corporation, school and sewage treatment district.

The Bavarian-Bohemian Forest Euroregion, which

comprises parts of eastern Bavaria, the southwestern Czech Republic and northwestern Austria, has come up with a few fillips of its own: binational hiking and cycling paths, featuring border crossings reserved for "personally powered persons."

PEACEKEEPING FORCES IN EUROPE

On August 30, 1995, the "First German-Dutch Corps" was put into active operation. Numbering 28,621 people, this corps is just the latest in a series of supranational military forces convened in Europe on either a permanent or ad hoc basis.

Eurocorps
A good example of the former is Eurocorps, which achieved full operational strength in July, 1994 and is staffed by soldiers from Germany, France, Spain and Belgium.

"These forces provide Europe's countries with a way of putting their sense of the continentality and mutuality of security interests into a tangible form," says Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel.

"They embody the perception that Europe-level forces are most suited to engage in Europe-level resolutions of conflicts," he adds.

Integration
Over the last few years, Germany's armed forces have acquired expertise in meshing with counter-

parts. One of the most prominent examples was the first of these exercises: the integration of East Germany's National Volksarmee into the West German Bundeswehr.



Klaus Kinkel, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs

COOPERATION BINDS THE FINANCE SECTOR

Steady economic progress marks five years of unity.

There were many sights and sounds on July 1, 1990, and a good portion of the media world was there to record them. Images of jubilant East Germans spending their new currency, the Deutsche mark, filled the world's TV screens and front pages.

Events of equal significance occurred in the subsequent days, although the media paid scant attention and they caused less elation than the July 1 "128 billion DM (\$86 billion) shopping spree," a reference to the funds earmarked for the transition, according to the Bundesbank.

Day after day, DM-denominated checks and bank transfers arrived in East German mailboxes and checking and savings accounts. These checks and transfers were for social security payments, and their recipients were East German pensioners.

"Of all the accomplishments associated with the unification of two financial systems," says Horst Köhler, president of the Deutsche Sparkassen- und Giroverband, the country's association of savings and girobanks, "this is to me perhaps the most important and most underestimated. Despite the fact that an entire new currency and new methods of transaction were being introduced on an overnight basis, there were no hitches or delays in receiving payment."

The post-unification period has brought other equally great achievements. After five years of strong growth, 326 banks are located in the new states. They maintain 6,574 offices and outlets, nearly all built and equipped during this same period.

The banking system expanded thanks to the new states' business sector — which has nearly quadrupled

in size over the past four years — and to the tripling in material wealth of the new states residents.

Since 1990, the amount of credit provided by the region's banks to corporations and self-employed people has risen from virtually nothing to a 87 billion DM.

Perhaps the system's most remarkable accomplishment has been a negative: the relative lack of major breakdowns. While the system has experienced the odd scandal, no bank has failed.



Theodor Walzel, Germany's Finance Minister, observes: "Today, Germany has a rate of inflation hovering close to historic lows. In addition, along with Luxembourg and Ireland, it meets the strict criteria set down in the Treaty of Maastricht. I think those are achievements in which any country could take a measure of pride, especially a country undertaking one of the world's most extensive rebuilding programs."

and the level of forced write-downs of credits outstanding has been very low.

"In an era in which billion dollar collapses have become the norm throughout the world, that's a major accomplishment," says Mr. Köhler. "In a region in which few of the customers have been in business for more than five years, that's an astounding feat."

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euromarket system for the week ending Sept. 28. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Australian Dollar

207 SEK 5 09/01/98 92.1136 5.4200

Belgian Franc

240 Belgium 6½ 03/31/05 95.3400 4.8200

British Pound

187 Toyota Motor 7½ 12/22/97 100.3750 7.4700

Danish Krone

5 Denmark 7 12/15/99 93.1000 7.6000

11 Denmark 8 03/15/04 92.1000 6.9100

15 Denmark 7 08/15/97 101.3000 6.9100

17 Denmark 9 11/15/98 106.0000 6.4800

25 Denmark 9 11/15/98 106.0000 6.4800

29 Denmark 8 11/15/98 106.0000 6.4800

42 Denmark 6 05/15/03 101.4500 5.7500

67 Denmark T-bills zero 01/02/94 95.4450 5.3200

71 Denmark 7 11/15/98 92.1000 6.5200

111 Denmark 9 11/15/98 106.0000 6.1700

132 Denmark 6 12/15/98 97.7100 7.5200

181 Denmark zero 04/01/94 94.3724 7.5200

182 Denmark 7 02/15/98 101.3400 6.9100

Rnk	Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield	Rnk	Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
Italian Lira											
120	Germany	8½	07/20/96	104.1500	8.1400	109	Italy	10½	04/01/95	94.1500	11.1500
121	Germany	7½	07/21/95	99.2100	5.9200	110	Italy	10½	04/01/95	97.5000	11.7700
122	Germany	8%	07/20/95	111.2922	5.2300	121	Italy	10½	04/01/95	97.5000	11.7700
123	Germany	5½	10/20/95	101.0114	5.2300	122	Germany	8%	07/20/95	101.2933	5.1700
124	Germany	6%	05/02/93	102.2943	7.2000	123	Germany	5%	11/20/97	99.3333	5.0300
125	Germany	6%	07/20/95	101.4500	5.1700	124	Treuheld Fin	5%	01/14/97	99.3333	5.0300
126	Electric Fin Dev.	5%	09/28/00	99.1664	5.9200	125	Sweden	7%	08/05/94	104.2500	4.1100
127	Germany	6%	08/20/97	101.2000	6.7700	126	World Bank	4%	03/20/93	111.2250	4.8000
128	Germany	5%	05/02/93	101.2933	7.2000	127	Sweden	4%	03/20/93	111.2250	4.8000
129	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	128	World Bank	5%	03/20/93	114.5750	4.9000
130	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	129	World Bank	4%	12/27/97	107.0000	4.7100
131	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	130	World Bank	0.8%	12/31/97	100.0000	0.8100
132	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	131	Asahi Fin FRN	1.5%	12/31/97	100.0000	1.5000
133	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	132	Italy	1.5%	12/31/97	100.0000	1.5000
134	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	133	Exim Bk Japan	0.5%	10/01/03	111.7575	3.7000
135	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	134	DKB Fin FRN	0.5%	12/31/97	99.7067	0.8200
136	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	135	Exim Bk Japan	2%	07/28/93	99.2500	0.8200
137	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	136	EIB	0.5%	07/16/94	104.5000	3.2000
138	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	137	Full Fin FRN	0.8%	12/31/97	100.0000	0.8100
139	Germany	5%	01/20/90	101.2933	7.2000	138	WFB Fin FRN	0.8%	09/21/95	143.3333	3.8100
140	Mitsubishi Fin	zero	12/19/97	98.5000	7.8200						
141	Treuheld Fin	zero	07/26/98	98.0672	6.3000						
Dutch Guilder											
142	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	102.2000	6.8200	143	Portugal	10	10/01/97	103.0000	11.4500
143	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	102.7083	6.2700	144	Portugal FRN	12	10/01/97	103.0000	11.4500
145	Netherlands	7	01/17/02	106.5920	7.3700	145	Spain	10	02/09/05	94.1440	10.4200
146	Netherlands	7%	07/09/94	103.2300	7.1300	146	Sweden	12½	03/25/99	105.1333	11.4500
147	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	147	Sweden	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
148	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	148	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
149	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	149	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
150	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	150	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
151	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	151	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
152	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	152	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
153	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	153	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
154	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	154	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
155	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	155	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
156	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	156	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
157	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	157	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
158	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	158	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
159	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	159	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
160	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	160	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
161	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	161	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
162	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	162	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
163	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	163	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
164	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	164	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
165	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	165	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
166	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	166	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
167	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	167	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
168	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	168	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
169	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.1500	8.0000	169	Spain	7½	07/30/99	99.3740	8.1700
170	Netherlands	7%	07/11/98	104.							

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CYBERSCAPE

Will Everyone's Computer Be a TV — or Vice Versa?

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Meet Bill and Larry, the battling billionaires of computer software. They want to help you watch television. Bill is Bill Gates, 39, the richest American and chairman of Microsoft Corp., the world's largest software company. Larry is Lawrence J. Ellison, 51, chairman of Oracle Corp., the world's second-largest software company. He has a personal fortune of more than \$4 billion. That makes him about \$9 billion poorer than Mr. Gates.

In public speeches and private interviews, the two billionaires often snipe at each other, but their comments about each other's ages and market shares obscure a philosophical divide over the future of computing on the Information Superhighway.

Although they both foresee pervasive interactive video services, allowing people to get interesting information and entertainment on demand, they disagree on the architecture that will dominate the system.

Mr. Ellison said he was "predicting to some degree the downfall of Microsoft and Intel as we know them," a prospect that he admitted "sounds crazy."

He is betting that once the world is hooked up to interactive television, personal computers will be eclipsed by centralized servers. These servers will provide users with computer programs as well as the software of the entertainment and publishing industries: music, movies and other kinds of information.

People will gain access to these services with what Oracle calls video appliances, essentially a hybrid of televisions and computer terminals. Last week, Oracle said it would work with Hitachi Ltd. to create the servers and decoding devices needed to reach video services.

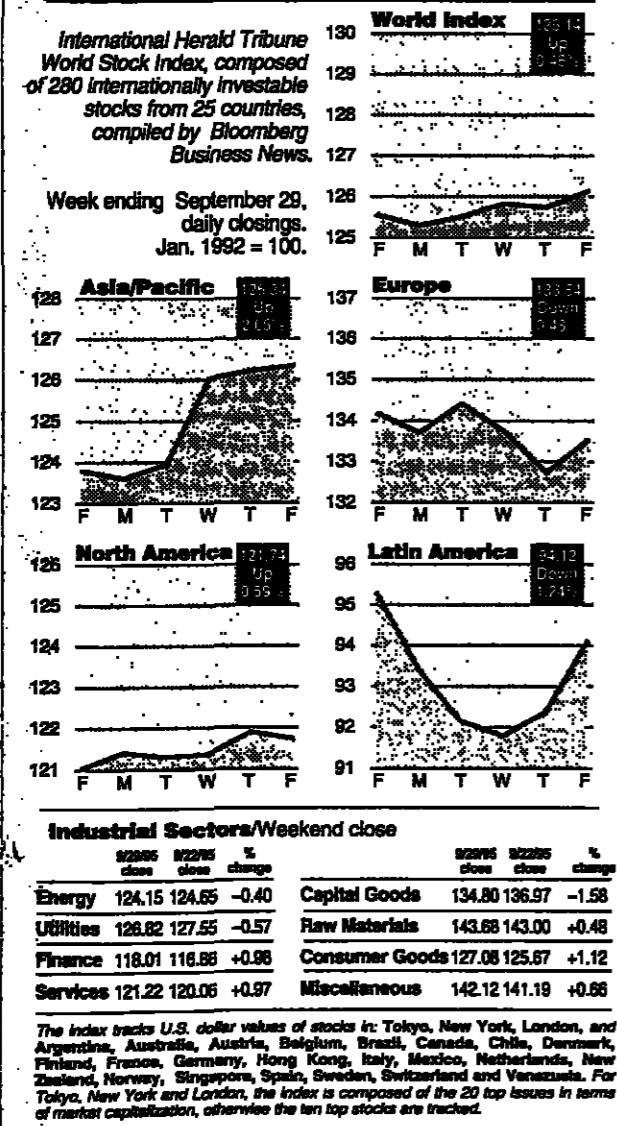
Mr. Ellison's view is that the servers will replace personal computers as the central element in information processing, in much the way Microsoft and the semiconductor maker Intel Corp. created a standard for personal computers that usurped the role of mainframes in the 1980s. The great lure of the video appliances is that they will cost only \$400 or \$500, roughly the same as a large television and less than half the price of most personal computers.

Mr. Gates disagrees, perhaps unsurprisingly in view of his company's dominant position in the market for personal-computer programs. In a speech in Paris last month, he said, "It is becoming clear now that the PC together with Windows, low-cost communications and Internet standards form the core of what will be not only a new way of doing business but a new way of working and

See TELEVISION, Page 18



THE TRIB INDEX



CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates										Sept. 29	
American \$	5	5	D.J.Y.	F.F.	L.M.	N.P.	S.F.	T.D.	C.S.	Pounds	1.2945
Canadian \$	1.2925	1.2975	1.1717	1.0279	1.0269	1.0267	1.0265	1.0265	1.0265	1.0265	1.2945
British £	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
French Fr.	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
German DM	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Italian Lira	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Swiss Fr.	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Yen	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Other Currencies											
Australian \$	1.0999	1.0999	1.0999	1.0999	1.0999	1.0999	1.0999	1.0999	1.0999	1.0999	1.0999
Brazilian Real	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Canadian \$	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Chinese Yuan	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200
Danish Kr.	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Dutch Guilder	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Ecuadorian Sucre	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
French Fr.	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Hungarian Forint	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Icelandic Kr.	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Italian Lira	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Mexican Peso	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
New Zealand \$	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Norwegian Kr.	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Pakistani Rupee	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Swedish Kr.	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Swiss Fr.	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Turkish Lira	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
U.S. Dollar	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Yen	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325

Other Currencies

Forward Rates

Cross Rates

Other Dollar Values

Forward Rates

Currency

Period

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2-day

3-day

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 29.

'Party Test' Signals a Market Top

By Sana Siwolop
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of attending cocktail parties where nobody bothered to ask him for stock recommendations, Robert Flaherty suddenly began to get a lot of requests about six months ago. "When stocks were cheap, people didn't want to talk about them," said Mr. Flaherty, a money manager with Flaherty & Crumrine in Pasadena, California. "Now I don't want to talk about them."

Mr. Flaherty is worried as well as annoyed about the new social attention. Coupled with the recent volatility in technology stocks, this "cocktail party test," as he calls it, gives him a pessimistic reading of the market.

With stocks up more than 25 percent in 1995, many investors, like Mr. Flaherty, are naturally edgy that they may be near a top.

And many of the standard market measures give them plenty of cause for concern. Common stocks are now producing the lowest average dividend yield in stock market history, for instance — a meager 2.4 percent. That's a very solid argument that stocks are overpriced.

But, also like Mr. Flaherty, skittish investors are pointing to less conventional evidence — from Rolls-Royce sales to stick names for new investments — that the market may be cresting.

Remember, for example, the cutely named investment products of the late 1980s and early 1990s? Merrill Lynch started offering TIGRs — Treasury Investment Growth Receipts — and soon Wall Street had a menagerie of LYONS, CATS and more.

Of course, there will never be any proof that market downturns follow jumps in flashy names. But some investors worriedly note the rise in the last year or two of

other such products — CUBS, MIPS, TOPPS and SPDRs — as well as investors' warm welcome of them.

Consider CUBS, "customized upside basket securities," which were launched last summer by Bear, Stearns & Co.

These products, which offer investors a play on 23 stocks, the company thinks are potential takeover targets have done "extremely well," said Don Martocchio, the company's managing director in charge of equity derivatives. After just a few days of trading in late July, the CUBS were up 28 percent in value — even though the underlying stocks had risen just 5 percent.

Others, remembering Wall Street's spending spree in the 1980s, may flinch after a talk with Dennis Mallon, a manager of Rallye Motors in Roslyn, New York. Sales of Rolls-Royce and Bentleys there are running twice as strong this year as last, he said. While some of the rise can be attributed to new car models and a leasing program, the stock market has decidedly helped.

Real-estate brokers aren't complaining either. At Halstead Property Co. in Manhattan, Clark Halstead estimates that if the stock market flattened or declined, his luxury-dwelling business would plummet 25 percent.

"We've had a good business this year, and it's due in no small part to the way the stock market is performing," he said.

Do you find these measures too far removed from the market? Then talk to Steven Leuthold, a stanch bear at the Minneapolis money-management firm of Leuthold & Anderson. He has plenty of hard numbers for bears to choose from. He says that 30 of the 38 market indicators that he tracks are now pointing downward, a negative reading that he hasn't seen since 1972.

One number that is not routinely in-

voked and that particularly worries Leuthold is the total capitalization of American stocks — about \$5.5 trillion — expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.

"This amounts to 80 percent of our current GDP, which means it matches its 1972 all-time extreme," he said. By comparison, in 1929 the ratio was 77 percent, and in 1987 it peaked at 78 percent in August — two months before the crash.

Robert Shiller, an economist at Yale University, is also giving some nonroutine numbers a wary look.

He says the standard way of measuring price/earnings ratios — using actual or estimated earnings from this year, last year or next year — may understate price levels because many companies' earnings have shot up recently. He is instead tracking long-run P/E ratios — over the last 10 years — and he does not like what he sees.

"These long-run price ratios aren't at the record highs that they were in the late 1960s, but they're still high," said Mr. Shiller. "We've found that when these ratios are high, stock prices tend to go down."

Still, for some the softer measures are no less ominous than hard numbers.

"It's the way people are behaving that has me worried," said Mr. Flaherty. Mr. Leuthold agreed and said, "It's not necessarily greed or people getting rich that's driving the market. It's more of a naivete, a feeling that putting money into stocks is like putting it into a bank account and getting a consistent 10 or 11 percent return."

Until the market speaks for itself, the standard indicators of where stocks are going next will be those that are invoked most frequently. Many of them look bearish, such as the price-to-book multiple, which compares stock prices to the value of the issuing company's assets. The average multiple for stocks in the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index has shot up to 3.9 from 2.6 in 1991.

MILKEN: He's Back, but Has He Broken His Agreement With the SEC?

Continued from Page 15

talents and experience still make him one of the best advisers to have.

"He's an old friend; he's one of the smartest guys about the business that I know," Ted Turner, chairman of Turner Broadcasting System Inc., said Sept. 22, the day his company agreed to be acquired by Time Warner Inc. for \$7.5 billion. Mr. Milken served as a consultant to Turner on the deal.

Mr. Milken has also been a consultant to Mr. Murdoch, whose News Corp. has been expanding into radio and linking up with MCI Communications Inc.

Mr. Milken has also advised Mr. Perlman as that financier sets up New World Communications Inc., a broadcasting company.

All this work has come while Mr. Milken continues to perform an average of 35 to 40 hours a week of community service, part of his sentence. With his 10-year sentence reduced, he was released after serving two years in prison. Mr. Milken also lives under the threat of prostate cancer, which aides say is in remission.

Mr. Milken earned about \$10 million for his work for Mr. Murdoch, a lawyer familiar with the News Corp. transaction said, and his current role in advising Turner is expected to garner him additional millions.

Mr. Milken has also found time to become more active in Archon Communications, a Milken family company that in January announced it would invest \$14.8 million in Premiere Radio Networks Inc.

Mr. Milken and his business partners are keeping these new activities quiet. When Archon announced its investment in Premiere, Stephen C. Lehman, Premiere's president, issued a statement that praised Archon but did not mention Mr. Milken by name.

News Corp. bought as much as 50 percent of Archon on July 28, a News Corp. lawyer said, leaving Mr. Milken's family with about 44 percent.

Mr. Milken has also succeeded in turning his investment in Premiere into a stake that may be worth as much as \$46.1 million at current stock prices. His investment cost: about \$6.7 million.

In the 1980s, Mr. Milken was a pioneer in the development of the high-risk, high-yield securi-

ties that came to be called "junk bonds." From his office in the Beverly Hills, California, branch of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., he sold billions of dollars of these bonds.

He was at the center of a huge Wall Street inquiry that arose in 1986 after Ivan Boesky, a stock speculator, agreed to settle insider trading charges, pay a \$100 million fine and provide evidence of other Wall Street wrongdoing.

By the time Mr. Milken pleaded guilty in April 1990 and apologized for cheating some Drexel customers and manipulating the securities market, the investigation constituted the largest criminal prosecution in Wall Street history. Mr. Milken's \$1.1 billion payment was the largest monetary penalty ever imposed.

SEC Braces for Lean Times in New Year

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sunday, the first day of the U.S. government's fiscal year, was also the first day of what looks likely to be a long siege of uncertainty and belt-tightening for the Securities and Exchange Commission, the chief regulator of the nation's securities markets.

When it opens for business Monday, the SEC will be operating under a federal stopgap spending plan that will entail at least a temporary cut in its budget. (By the way, anyone filing a new securities offering Monday should check to see whether the plan has altered the SEC's fee schedule.)

Even beyond this short-term budget squeeze, the SEC faces 1996 with prospects that bode ill for its ability to keep pace with the expanding size and accelerating pace of the American markets. The best it can hope

for seems to be a freezing of its 1996 budget at 1995 levels.

It might fare worse: Until nearly the end of last week, Republican Senator Phil Gramm of Texas was pushing for a 20 percent budget cut. By late Thursday, his colleague Alfonso D'Amato of New York had written Mr. Gramm to urge him to agree to a zero-cut budget for the commission.

As the week ended, the Senate had agreed to an amendment calling for a 10 percent cut. A zero-cut budget may yet emerge from the senatorial thicket, but its fate is far from clear.

What is certain is that no one expects — and most people do not want — the SEC's workload to remain frozen at current levels. On average, since 1980, the volume of shares traded in markets has grown by about 15 percent a year; the number of mutual funds has grown by more than 8 percent a year, and the number of registered invest-

ment advisers has grown by nearly 14 percent a year.

Almost as certain is that the outlook is bleak for the SEC's tiny Office of Investor Education and Assistance, which Mr. Gramm wants to eliminate as being beyond the SEC's mission — despite arguments by the SEC chairman, Arthur Levitt Jr., that fully 18 percent of the commission's enforcement cases are triggered by complaints the unit receives from investors.

Whatever

the

deregulatory

spirits in Congress assume,

Wall Street

does not support

these initiatives.

So why does the SEC appear so friendless in Congress? Perhaps its Wall Street friends have spoken too softly in its defense. Mr. Gramm is the chairman of the Senate securities subcommittee, and Wall Street is wary of alienating him. The industry, moreover, has found a lot that it likes in the deregulatory campaign that encompasses the SEC budget issue.

"So it is hard to get people ignited on the issue," one industry executive said privately. For all Wall Street's support for a strong SEC, he added, "nobody has called Phil Gramm to say this is a crazy idea."

The SEC may well have ideological foes in Congress. But with friends like these, its enemies are perhaps superfluous.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Oct. 2 - 7, 1995

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

• Oct. 2 Tokyo Bank of Japan releases supply of demand of funds in market for September.

Tokyo Japanese automobile Dealers Association releases new-vehicle sales for September.

Tokyo Ministry of Finance releases foreign currency reserves for September.

Tokyo Government to release consumer price index for September.

• Oct. 3 Jakarta The government announces Indonesia's merchandise trade balance for July and the change in the consumer price index for September.

Tokyo APEC working-level talks on tariff harmonization begin.

• Oct. 4 Jakarta The government announces Indonesia's merchandise trade balance for July and the change in the consumer price index for September.

Tokyo Bank of Japan releases average lending rate for new loans offered in August.

• Oct. 5 Melbourne Pacific Magazines & Publishing Ltd. holds annual shareholders meeting.

• Oct. 6 Madrid The government publishes the industrial price index for July.

Geneva Telecom 95 telecommunications conference begins, runs through Tuesday.

Madrid Final price set for the government's sale of 12 percent of Telefonica de Espana SA.

Paris Debate in Parliament starts on the budget and on the future of the government of Prime Minister Lamberto Dini.

Eurotunnel shareholders meet to vote on a proposed purchase of First Fidelity Bancorp.

• Oct. 7 Taipei The government releases figures for September imports and exports, August gold import figures.

• Oct. 8 Copenhagen Industrial production for July.

London August industrial-production and manufacturing indexes.

London Royal Institute of Economic Research releases September house-price index.

• Oct. 9 London House-price Index.

London Royal Institute of Economic Research releases September consumer price index.

• Oct. 10 Paris The government releases July trade balance.

Madrid Industrial production for July.

• Oct. 11 London Nationwide Building Society releases its September house-price index.

London Commerce Department releases personal income and spending for August; August construction spending.

• Oct. 12 Buenos Aires September inflation figures.

Santiago September inflation figures.

Washington Commerce Department releases initial weekly state unemployment insurance claims.

Washington The Federal Reserve reports weekly money supply.

• Oct. 13 Washington Labor Department reports September unemployment forecast: 5.6 percent, nonfarm payrolls up by 158,000.

Ottawa September labor-force survey.

Washington IMF Group of 24 Finance Ministers meet through Oct. 7.

Washington Federal Reserve releases a weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks.

Europe

• Oct. 2 Madrid The government publishes the industrial price index for July.

London September house-price index.

Paris September inflation figures.

Santiago September inflation figures.

London Commerce Department releases personal income and spending for August; August construction spending.

• Oct. 3 Brussels The government is to submit 1996 budget to Parliament.

London Bank of England releases final M4 money-supply and sterling lending figures for August, net consumer credit for July.

London Government releases July trade balance.

Madrid Industrial production for July.

• Oct. 4 London Nationwide Building Society releases its September house-price index.

London Commerce Department releases personal income and spending for August; August construction spending.

• Oct. 5 Paris The government releases figures for July.

London Royal Institute of Economic Research releases figures.

London North Carolina First Union Corp. shareholders meet to vote on a proposed acquisition of First Fidelity Bancorp.

Medina City Central bank releases foreign exchange levels.

New York The owners of Rockefeller Center and its mortgage holder are

releasing

reports weekly money supply.

• Oct. 6 Washington Labor Department reports September unemployment forecast: 5.6 percent, nonfarm payrolls up by 158,000.

Ottawa September labor-force survey.

Washington IMF Group of 24 Finance Ministers meet through Oct. 7.

Washington Federal Reserve releases a weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks.

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In Hong Kong For Business

FOR MANY PEOPLE, HONG KONG is a city synonymous with a date - 1997 - when the present British colony becomes a "Special Administrative Region" of the People's Republic of China.

The territory owes much of its prosperity to the entrepreneurial flair of capitalists and would-be capitalists who fled China when the communists took over. Those expecting an air of panic at the impending handover, however, are likely to be disappointed.

Relations between the outgoing and incoming sovereign power are as strained as they have ever been, thanks partly to a chilly reception on the part of the mainland to Governor Chris Patten's proposals to broaden the base of democratic representation. For the wheelers and dealers, however, it's business as usual, and business is the lifeblood of Hong Kong.

Having no natural resources to speak of other than a deep-water harbor, Hong Kong has always been a place of trade. When it was colonized in 1841, it became a safe haven for British opium suppliers and gradually developed into one of the key trading ports on the South China Coast.

The 1950s saw Hong Kong develop as a manufacturing center, and in the 1970s it boomed, producing everything from plastic flowers and simple garments to cheap transistor radios. Many fortunes were made, and rags to riches stories from that era abound. Today, most of the manufacturing done in Hong Kong is high-end, with the simpler processes carried out in the Pearl River Delta area of China.

Hong Kong remains the best gateway to what is potentially the world's largest market, notwithstanding costs, which are already steep and continually rising, international business continues to move in.

Although Hong Kong is in every sense a cosmopolitan city with a substantial expatriate population, the great majority of Hong Kong's inhabitants are Cantonese Chinese.

The city is hot and humid for much of the year and grinds to a standstill at the first sign of rain. Traffic is approaching gridlock, air pollution is at an internationally unacceptable level, and the elaborate courtesy that smooths the traveler's path through some other Asian cities is all too often absent outside the big international hotels.

On the other hand, the speed and efficiency of the place can be amazing. Business is less subject to bureaucratic obstruction in Hong Kong than almost anywhere in the world, and it really is possible to register a company in the morning, be in business by luncheon and count your first profits - or losses - by early evening.

As far as business is concerned, the watchwords of the government have always been "laissez-faire" - low taxes, minimal regulation and interference, and no safety nets.

For a big city, Hong Kong functions very much like a village. The place works on connections - with the right introductions, it is possible to acquire them more speedily than in most towns. Doors open quickly to people with good ideas, and it's not unusual for senior executives to answer their own phones. The main business dis-

tricts are the Central area of Hong Kong island and Tsim Sha Tsui district at the tip of the Kowloon peninsula, a short ride across the harbor on the legendary Star Ferry - one of the world's cheapest journeys past one of the world's greatest views.

Getting Around

Hong Kong taxis are easy to flag down and cheap by international standards, with a flagfall of 13 Hong Kong dollars (\$1.68). Most drivers round the fare up to the nearest dollar, and you may wish to leave a little more.

Some drivers speak fluent English, others speak not at all, so it is wise to have your destination written out in Chinese before you set out.

The subway system, called the MTR, or Mass Transit Railway, is clean, efficient and cheap, though often crowded. Buses are cheap but uncomfortable, and the routes can be difficult to figure out. PLBs (Public Light Buses) can be flagged down and are efficient and air-conditioned and have easy-to-follow routes. Ferries of various kinds serve the outlying districts from the Central piers.

At a Glance

Signage in Hong Kong is chaotic, ambiguous and often absent, although it usually is bilingual when it exists. Maps of the main urban areas are supplied free by the Hong Kong Tourist Association in their visitor arrival packs issued at the airport; they provide clear guidance.

Most of the famous buildings - Norman Foster's Hongkongbank Headquarters and L.M. Pei's Bank of



Page 20

China Building, for example - are in Central, which is a good shopping area as well.

You can also explore the department stores and small street-level shops in Causeway Bay and Tsim Sha Tsui.

For upmarket nightlife - live music, trendy cafes and international restaurants - Lan Kwai Fong in Central is the place. Sleazier attractions are on offer in Tsim Sha Tsui and Wanchai, but more respectable operations now flourish in both areas. For topless bars, read topless prices.

In a Word

English is not as widely spoken as many people suppose. A card supplied by the Hong Kong Tourist Association with a few useful phrases and taxi destinations in Chinese written on it is worth carrying round. If the first person you approach is unable to help, keep trying until you find an English speaker. English is generally

spoken in hotels, shops and restaurants.

Wining & Dining

Most of Hong Kong's best Western restaurants, along with several of the top-rank Chinese ones, are operated by hotels, but there are a number of outstanding independent operations. The local Chinese cuisine is Cantonese, but Hong Kong also offers what is probably the best regional Chinese food in the world. Don't miss it.

Fook Lam Moon, 35-45 Johnston Road, Wanchai. Tel: 2866 0663. May be the best Cantonese restaurant in Asia. Ideal for business entertaining if you can afford it. Shark-fin and abalone dishes are specialties.

Forum, 485 Lockhart Road, Causeway Bay. Tel: 2891 2516. Fine Cantonese food with a strong emphasis on abalone. Also renowned for pigeon and possibly the best bird's nest soup in town. The superb house specialties are expensive, but the regular dishes are quite reasonably priced.

Lao Ching Hing, Basement, 237 Lock Hard Road, Wanchai. Tel: 2598 6080. One of the best places to go for Shanghainese dim sum and Shanghai freshwater crab. Smart and quite reasonably priced.

Bentley's, Basement, Prince's Building, Central. Tel: 2868 0881. A sister operation to the original in London, specializing in oysters and imaginatively prepared fish dishes. The decor is traditional, but the cuisine offers some interesting surprises.

Bacchus, Basement 8-12 Hennessy Road, Wanchai. Tel: 2529 9032. Mediterranean food with a distinct Australian influence. The Melbourne-style Greek dishes are particularly good, and light jazz livens up the latter part of the evening.

Cafe Deco, Peak Galleria, 113 Peak Road, the Peak. Tel: 2849 5111. With one of Hong Kong's finest views, offers a mix of Asian and Continental food in lavish Art Deco surroundings. More expensive, but much better, than the nearby Peak Cafe.

Jimmy's Kitchen, Basement, 1 Wyndham Street, Central. Tel: 2526 5293. A Hong Kong institution with one of the town's longest menus. Most dishes are reliably good. A mix of Asian and Western food and clientele. A popular business entertainment venue.

At the Fringe, 2 Lower Albert Road, Central. Tel: 2877 4000. Superb haute cuisine in avant-garde surroundings. A favorite of the governor. The menu changes frequently.

Va Bene, 58-62 D'Aguilar Street, Lan Kwai Fong. Tel: 2845 5577. The best of the non-hotel Italian restaurants. Good cuisine and value.

Wyndham Street Thai, 38 Wyndham Street, Central. Tel: 2869 6216. Thai food of a very high standard. Some dishes have a French influence, and there is a good wine list.

Calling Around

- Country/city code: 852.
- Directory assistance: 1081.
- Operator: 011.
- Emergency Services: 999.
- Tourism Information: 2807 6177.
- Hong Kong Trade Development Council: 2584 4333.

Robin Lynum

"**BUSINESS TRAVEL WITH ITT SHERATON**" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. WRITER: Robin Lynum, based in Hong Kong. She writes on travel and culture. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Maher.

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OVERLOOKING VICTORIA HARBOUR, the Sheraton Hong Kong Hotel & Towers offers breathtaking views of Hong Kong from its 798 rooms and suites.

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For those who are in town on business, everything necessary is supplied by the hotel. The business center has secretarial, translation and telecommunications services. The six meeting and banquet rooms can accommodate any gathering, whether it is a banquet for up to 1,000 in the Ballroom or a small get-together in the charming Terrace Garden.

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Next City
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SPORTS



Toronto's Sandy Martinez misses tag after dropping the ball on third strike but he got Yanks' Pat Kelly at first base.

Yankees Clinch Wild Card Spot*The Associated Press*

Don Mattingly made sure he would finally make it to the playoffs, hitting a home run Sunday that helped the New York Yankees clinch the American League wild-card berth and their first postseason appearance since 1981 with a 6-1 victory in Toronto.

The Yankees began the last day of the regular season knowing there were several ways they could clinch. But they did it the way they wanted most — by winning and eliminating California from wild-card contention.

Mattingly has played 1,785 games without reaching the postseason — more than any active major leaguer and more than any Yankee. His solo homer in the fifth was the highlight of New York's fifth straight victory and its 11th victory in 12 games.

Sterling Hitchcock rewarded manager Buck Showalter's confidence by pitching the Yankees to their 12th straight victory over the Blue Jays this season.

New York's best-of-five first-round series opens Tuesday night in Yankee Stadium against either the Angels or Mariners.

Mattingly, at age 34 and possibly in his

last season with New York, joined the Yankees in 1982, the season after they lost the World Series to Los Angeles. He went on to win an MVP award, a batting title and nine Gold Gloves at first base, but seemed destined to join Ernie Banks (2,528 games)

AL ROUNDUP

and other Hall of Famers such as Ralph Kiner and Ferguson Jenkins among those who never got an opportunity to play in the majors.

Brewers 8, Red Sox 1: In Milwaukee, the rookie left-hander Scott Karl threw a five-hitter despite a sore finger, and John Jaha and Dave Nilsson each homered and drove in three runs and as Milwaukee beat playoff-bound Boston.

Boston, which won the AL East in manager Kevin Kennedy's first season, probably will play the Cleveland Indians in the first round of the playoffs Tuesday.

Orioles 4, Tigers 0: Mike Mussina pitched Baltimore's fifth straight shutout, matching an American League record.

Mussina pitched a two-hitter, striking out seven and walking two in his fourth shutout of the season. The right-hander's 19 wins were tops in the AL this season.

The Indians ended the suspense quickly Sunday by scoring 11 runs on 10 singles in the first two innings. They sent 12 batters to the plate in the first inning and the first six of them scored.

White Sox 2, Twins 1: Robin Ventura hit a game-winning single in the bottom of the 11th to win Sunday's game as Chicago completed its miserable season.

Frank Thomas punctuated a disappointing season for the White Sox by reaching two milestones Sunday. The first was his 40th homer of the season, the second was even more impressive.

At age 27, he became the

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 29.

Sales

Stocks	DIV	Yld	100s	High	Low	Clo	Chg	Sales	Stocks	DIV	Yld	100s	High	Low	Clo	Chg	Sales	Stocks	DIV	Yld	100s	High	Low	Clo	Chg	Sales	Stocks	DIV	Yld	100s	High	Low	Clo	Chg											
QFC			100	100	98	98	-1		Ryanair			21	212	3	212	-1		Stilek			212	212	212	212	-1		TATC			1	46	32	32	32	+1		WES			248	52	382	382	-1	
QFC B			100	100	98	98	-1		Ryanair			21	212	3	212	-1		Stilek			212	212	212	212	-1		TCA			48	1.5	195	195	-1		WEZ			306	62	334	334	-1		
QFC S			100	100	98	98	-1		Ryanair			21	212	3	212	-1		Stilek			212	212	212	212	-1		TCA			48	1.5	195	195	-1		WEZ			306	62	334	334	-1		
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QFC S			100	100	98	98	-1		Ryanair			21	212																																

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
SPORTS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1995

PAGE 28

Notre Dame Yields 45 Points in Loss To Ohio State

The Associated Press

Coming down from the press box and returning to the sideline sooner than expected gave Notre Dame's coach, Lou Holtz, a close-up view of the Fighting Irish's loss as the team allowed the most points in his 10-year tenure.

Seventh-ranked Ohio State

scored three touchdowns following Irish turnovers during a 5½-minute span in the third quarter, and beat No. 15 Notre Dame, 45-26, on Saturday in the first meeting of the schools since 1993.

"I don't know how much people paid for tickets out there, but they got their money's worth," Ohio State's coach, John Cooper, said of the ballyhooed matchup between the Buckeyes and Fighting Irish.

Holtz, who coached Notre Dame from the sideline for the first time since undergoing spinal surgery Sept. 12, watched as the Irish gave the ball away on three straight possessions.

The turnovers led to touchowns by Ohio State, which quickly turned a 20-14 deficit into a 35-20 lead.

Eddie George rushed for 207 yards and two touchdowns for Ohio State, and Bobby Hoyer threw four touchdown passes — two to Terry Glenn.

No. 2 Nebraska 35, Washington St. 21: In Lincoln, Ne-

braska, quarterback Tommie Frazier scored three touchdowns and freshman Ahman Green ran for 176 yards and a score as Nebraska gained 428 rushing yards.

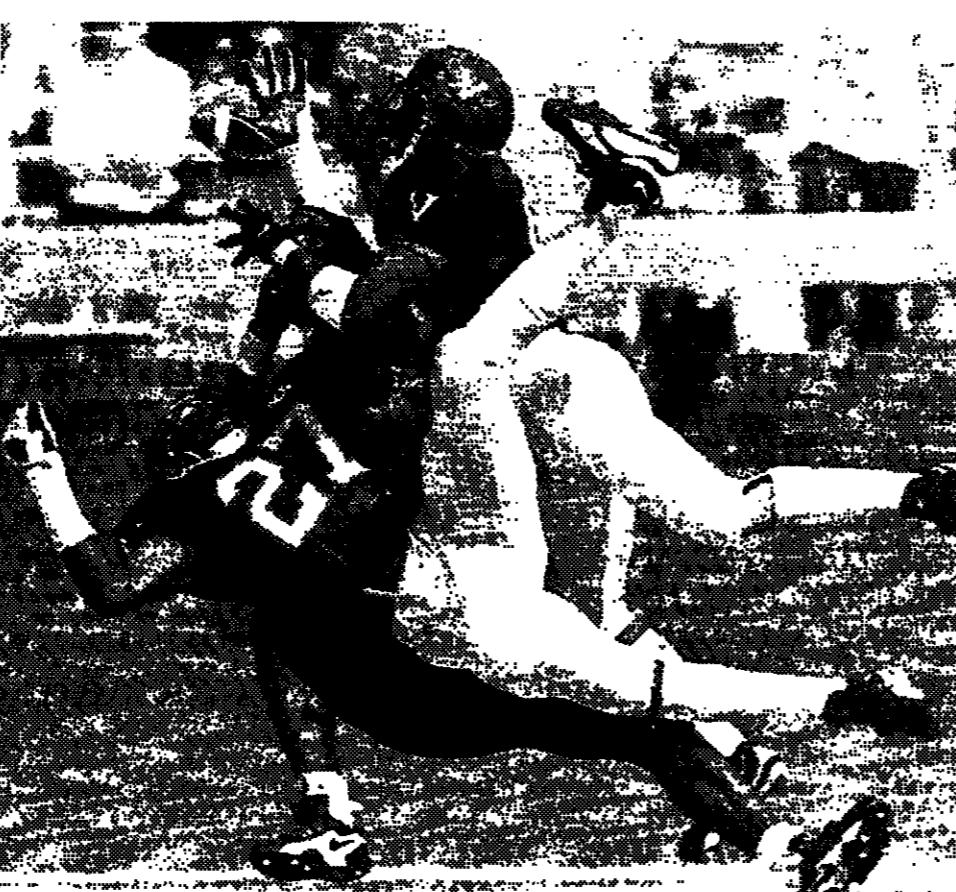
No. 3 Florida 28, Mississippi 10: Danny Wuerffel threw three touchdown passes in Gainesville, Florida, his first two extending his streak of getting the Gators into the end zone to 10 straight possessions.

No. 4 Colorado 38, No. 10 Oklahoma 17: John Hessler made Colorado history in his first career start, throwing a school-record five touchdown passes. Replacing the injured Koy Detmer, he brought the Buffaloes back from first-half deficits of 10-0 and 17-7.

No. 5 Southern California 31, Arizona St. 0: Keyshawn Johnson became the first college player with 100 or more yards receiving in 12 consecutive games. He had 13 catches for 171 yards as the Trojans didn't miss three suspended starters.

Wisconsin 17, No. 6 Penn St. 9: Penn State was shut out in the first half for the first time since 1992 against Miami, 33 games ago. The Badgers were led by Darrell Bevell, who was 18-for-22 and threw two touchdown passes.

No. 8 Michigan 38, Miami, Ohio 19: Brian Griese, son of NFL Hall of Famer Bob Griese, threw two touchdown passes for Michigan in Ann Arbor. Griese was 10-for-13 for 157 yards in the first half in relief of injured Scott Dresbach.



Steve Helber/The Associated Press
Virginia's Percy Elsworth (27) and Ronde Barber stop Wake Forest's Desmond Clark.

No. 11 Virginia 35, Wake Forest 17: The Cavaliers beat Wake Forest for the 12th straight time as Mike Groh passed for 335 yards and two touchdowns in Charlottesville, Virginia.

No. 12 Tennessee 31, Oklahoma St. 0: Jay Graham rushed for two touchdowns and Peyton Manning passed for two in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the Volunteers scored twice in the final 70 seconds of the first half.

No. 13 Auburn 42, Kentucky 21: Auburn took a 35-7 lead at Lexington, Kentucky, in

beating Kentucky for the 13th straight time. Patrick Nix passed for three first-half touchdowns and 191 yards for Auburn. Moe Williams rushed for 164 yards and two touchdowns for Kentucky.

No. 14 Louisiana St. 20, South Carolina 26: LSU needed Shadrack Wilson's 19-yard touchdown catch with 1:06 remaining and Andre Laffeur's extra point to salvage a tie at Columbia, South Carolina.

No. 16 Kansas St. 44, Northern Illinois 0: In Manhattan, Kansas, Kevin Lockett broke the school record for

touchdown catches, and Bill Snyder became Kansas State's winningest coach as the Wildcats are 4-0 for the third straight season.

No. 18 Washington 26, Oregon St. 16: Quarterback Damon Huard surpassed the 4,000-yard mark in career passing at Corvallis, Oregon, as the Huskies beat Oregon State for the eighth straight time.

No. 20 Alabama 31, Georgia 0: Alabama's defense forced six turnovers at Athens, Georgia, as Georgia was shut out for the first time in 48 games.

Return of Mario Lemieux 1995, the Year of Sports Comebacks

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

NEW YORK. — Mario Lemieux's return to hockey is the third such event in 1995, the Year of the Sports Comeback.

The first involved Michael Jordan, the basketball star, who missed more than a season and ended up playing minor league baseball. Maybe it was a coincidence, and maybe it wasn't, that he changed sports during a public examination of his recreational gambling hobby.

The second involved Monica Seles, the tennis star, who needed more than two years to recover from physical and psychological wounds after being stabbed in the back by a spectator in Germany.

Compared with the uproar over those comebacks, Lemieux's return seems almost routine. He is back with the Pittsburgh Penguins after more than a season on the shelf following back problems and his battle with Hodgkin's disease.

His timing is good. The season he missed was shabby, delayed for 15 weeks by a labor lockout and completed with too many dull games in too few "shed nights."

This one promises to be better, thanks to labor peace and to new officiating policies that will favor talented superstars such as Lemieux. In the seasons before his sabbatical, Lemieux was a frequent critic of the holding, hooking and interfer-

ence that allowed mediocre players to nullify their betters. Coaches taught these techniques and referees gradually stopped penalizing many of them. It became a quality-of-life issue, like the gentle extortion of the squeegee men and panhandlers who have decorated the sidewalks of New York. Such behavior, if tacitly allowed, begins to seem almost normal.

In his harshest remarks, Lemieux once called the NHL a "garage league," a description

Usually a reluctant celebrity, he may now be the NHL's best salesman.

Recently changed in some accounts to "garbage league," which also seemed to fit his evaluation of his work environment.

Now, the league promises to obstruct the obstructors. Having squandered its marketing momentum last season, the promoters seek a faster, more sleek, more slick show to sell over the Fox Network and the ESPN networks and in Miami and Anaheim, California, and in 24 other markets.

He celebrates his 30th birthday this week. A healthy, happy Lemieux could help restore the health and happiness of his business. Such serendipity. Happy birthday, Magnifique. Welcome back.

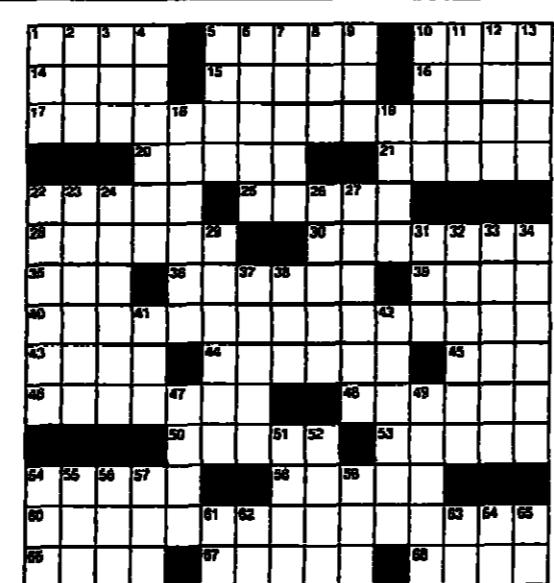
CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Actor Guinness
5 Phatel's book
10 Cure
14 Impetuous
15 Monte —
16 "Ruds, Britannia" Composer
17 Old-fashioned greeting
20 Brings up, as young
21 Dancer De Mille

SOLUTION TO PUZZLE OF SEPT. 29

DOWN
1 Mr. Linkletter
2 Vientiane native
3 Telepathy
4 Dance Prelix
5 —
6 Sanctorum
7 Actor Bert et al.
7 French seaport
8 Einstein's birthplace
9 Bossy's call

CLOSET SPACE
10 PINEAPPLE ADAPTERS
11 CLOUSURE TIRE REC
12 HUNTER S. STEVE AM
13 ASBESTOS JUNIOR OTIS
14 NEED PIMA SPITE
15 EBB'S PIMA JUICED
16 EQUAL TIME
17 ALDERS SILO FOR
18 POOLS DON'T DOLE
19 AMES GARY RUSSO
20 UPS HOP IT CENSOR
21 HOT WITH STANDING
COOLONES SHEELS
22 ONONESKNEEES



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

In Shulas' Coaching Duel, Dolphins Outlast Bengals

The Associated Press

The Shula vs. Shula sequel had a lot more drama but the same ending: Dad Don hugged son David at midfield and walked off a winner.

Dan Marino threw a 16-yard touchdown pass to O.J. McDuffie with 1:03 left Sunday, keeping the Don Shula's Miami Dolphins unbeaten with a 26-23 victory over Dave Shula's Cincinnati Bengals.

Cincinnati (2-3) wasted a chance to tie in the closing seconds when Doug Pelfrey's 45-yard field-goal attempt drifted a few feet wide left.

Marino is 4-0 for the fifth time in club history and the first since 1992.

The two quarterbacks made sure the second-father-son coaching match-up in NFL history eclipsed the original for excitement. The Dolphins simply ground out a routine 23-7 win last year.

Jeff Blake kept Cincinnati in it until the end by throwing three touchdown passes to Carl Pickens, the last a 10-yarder with 3:39 left for a 23-19 lead. Blake completed 18 of 34 overalls for 213 yards.

But there was plenty of time left for Marino, who is one of the main reasons that Papa Shula has 340 career coaching wins, the most in NFL history.

Marino led the Dolphins 91 yards in 10 plays, completing 8 of 10 for 76 yards on the final drive. The touchdown was vintage Marino: a quick pump fake as McDuffie curled towards the sidelines, then a perfectly thrown pass that allowed the receiver to go up and pull it in

over Roger Jones. Marino, in his first game back from a bruised chest, completed 33 of 48 for 450 yards, but let the game reach a tense finish by failing to finish off drives.

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Redskins 27, Cowboys 23: First, Troy Aikman left the

NFL HIGHLIGHTS

game and then the Cowboys fell apart.

The Redskins, sensing a vulnerability in their most hated rival, responded with a performance full of gritty second effort and held off a late rally for a victory over previously unbeaten Dallas.

The Cowboys became stunningly mortal in all phases of the game after Aikman left with a strained calf on the Cowboys' first possession.

The Redskins' defense put eight men up front and dared Wade Wilson to pass, and the 36-year-old backup didn't find his rhythm until it was too late. Emmitt Smith failed to rush for 100 yards for the first time this season, and the Dallas offensive line allowed two sacks, as many as it had given up previously all season.

Aikman grabbed his leg and fell backward after throwing a pass on the Cowboys' first possession. He was not hit on the play, but appeared to get his cleats caught in the natural grass.

The Cowboys said the injury was a strained calf, which also may keep the quarterback out of next week's game against Green Bay.

Colts 21, Rams 18: Marshall Faulk, last year's NFL offensive rookie of the year who has struggled this season, rushed for a career-high 177 yards and three touchdowns as Indianapolis handed St. Louis its first loss of the season.

The Colts forced three turnovers from a team that hadn't committed any this season, took a 14-10 lead at half-time and scored the clinching touchdown on a 1-yard run by Faulk in the third quarter. Faulk also had 45 yards on five passes from Jim Harbaugh, and his 222 total yards is the fourth highest in team history.

His 177 rushing yards matched his total for the first three games this season and topped his previous career high of 143 against Houston in his first NFL game. Both of the Rams' touchdowns came on passes from Chris Miller to Isaac Bruce, including a 34-yarder and 2-point conversion with 52 seconds to go. The Colts then covered an onside kick and ran out the clock for the victory.

The Rams, whose four victories to start the season were as many as they had last year, their final year in Los Angeles, lost the ball twice on pass interceptions off Miller and once on a fumble by Marv Cook. They were St. Louis' first turnovers of the season.

Buccaneers 20, Panthers 13: Casey Weldon replaced injured Tampa Bay quarterback Trent Dilfer and led the Buccaneers to victory in Clemson, South Carolina, that kept the expansion Carolina Panthers without a victory.

Collins, the Panthers' first-ever draft choice, made his first start at quarterback, and completed 18 of 33 passes for 233 yards. He had one scoring pass and was intercepted once, but it wasn't enough to keep the miscue-plagued Panthers from dropping to 0-4.

The Panthers, who had seven turnovers in losing to St. Louis in their last game, turned it over four times inside the Tampa Bay 35-yard line.

The Buccaneers (3-2) did not wrap it up until Todd McInnis' fumble pressure迫使 Collins into dumping off an incomplete pass on fourth down from the Tampa Bay 22-yard line with 1:05 to play.

Dilfer left the game late in the second quarter with a mild concussion. He spent the second half watching from the sidelines as Weldon, getting the first extensive action of his four-year career, completed 15 of 25 passes for 181 yards.

Collins directed an 87-yard drive on Carolina's opening possession of the second half. He completed four of five passes for 64 yards, including a 4-yard scoring toss to Pete Metzelaars that made it 13-13. The Panthers' bid to take the lead failed when John Kasay's conversion kick hit the right upright and bounced away.

Tampa Bay came back later in the quarter with a 64-yard march in which Weldon was 5-for-7 for 66 yards.

The Buccaneers, who were penalized twice in the drive for 15 yards, went ahead on Weldon's 1-yard sneak on the opening play of the fourth quarter.

Maradona's Team Wins Seoul Match

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Diego Maradona made a colorful but unspectacular return from a 15-month drug-related suspension Saturday as his Boca Juniors beat the South Korean national team, 2-1.

Sporting a blond streak in his black hair like a racing stripe, Maradona set up a goal in the 42nd minute when Carlos Mac Allister headed in his corner kick.

The 70,000 fans who packed the Chamsil Olympic Stadium exploded into applause when the soccer star from Argentina demonstrated occasional passing brilliance.

But Maradona, 34, looked tired and sluggish in the second half and was on the sidelines giving interviews with five minutes to play.

Maradona failed to demonstrate the mesmerizing footwork and spectacular goals — his trademarks in leading Argentina to the World Cup title in 1986. His only goal attempt slid wide over the crossbar in the second half.

Ha Suk Joo scored South Korea's only goal seconds before the end of the first half.

Maradona reportedly received \$1.75 million to make his return with this match. He was suspended from the 1994 World Cup after a test showed a stimulant in his system. It was his second suspension for flunking a drug test.

The game was part of South Korea's efforts to promote its bid to host the 2002 World Cup finals, and the production threatened to overshadow the match.

President Kim Young Sam and President Carlos Saúl Menem of Argentina watched the entire game after each made a ceremonial kickoff. They posed with Maradona for photographers.

Maradona's nine-day visit sparked controversy over what the local media called "strange" behavior by the international soccer star.

He embarrassed South Korean organizers when he missed his plane Sept. 21, forcing changes in the schedule for elaborate planned welcoming ceremonies and a news conference.

He canceled a coaching session for children at an amusement park after keeping them waiting two hours.

About 1,000 fans who waited in the rain for an hour at a train station for a scheduled autograph session were disappointed when he limited his appearance to 10 minutes for some juggling tricks.

A Last Good-Bye to Boston Garden

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Wil Curtis dressed in his Bruins fan best: An old black, gold and white team jersey covered in players' autographs. To wear anything else would have been disrespectful, he figured.

The Boston Garden, where his father introduced him to professional hockey in 1961 and where he later showed his own son the sport for the first time, was closing its doors for good.

"I'll miss this place. It was great to bring a family here," Curtis said Friday night. "I suppose the other place will be nice. It won't be the same, but it won't smell like elephant you-know-what a month after the circus has left town, either."

Curtis showed off all the autographs he has collected over the years. The first was No. 4 Bobby Orr. Then came the goalies, Gerry Cheevers and Gilles Gilbert, and scores more.

"The oldest one I have is Ed Sandfield," Curtis boasted. "They called him Snowshoe Sandford in the '50s. He was a time-keeper here for years and I chased him all over the Garden one night. I had his rookie card. He was tickled pink I had it."

Curtis and his 20-year-old son Wilbur were among the 11,654 people who crowded into the 67-year-old Garden for the arena's finale. The show started with reminiscences and a videotaped farewell from Vice President Al Gore.

"We love ya, baby."

Later, the crowd booted at most mentions of the FleetCenter, the Garden's \$160 million replacement next door that opens today. They also booted the introduction of Bruins president and general manager Harry Sinden.

LANGUAGE

*On Rhetoric and Its Devices*By William Safire
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — I put it directly to the Dalai Lama, who was in Washington pressing for the protection of Tibetan culture: Did Hillary Rodham Clinton's unexpectedly strong speech to the United Nations' 4th World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, help the cause of human rights in his country?

"Yes," the monk in red robes replied without hesitation. "The speech will have an enormous positive impact in the long run." Having elicited and reported that ringing endorsement, I feel more comfortable dissecting the speech as a piece of oratory.

She made effective use of what speech writers call "the Kennedy let 'em. You will recall how J.F.K., in his *Ich bin ein Berliner* speech, thrice set up the straw men "some who" and demolished them with a "let them" construction: "There are some who say that Communism is the wave of the future. Let them come to Berlin."

In the same way, Mrs. Clinton found "some who question the reason for this conference" and pulverized them with "let them listen to the voices of women in their homes, neighborhoods and workplaces." And what to tell "some who wonder whether the lives of women and girls matter"? "Let them look at the women gathered here."

Another rhetorical device that worked was what the Greeks called *epanodos*, meaning "the road back," which repetition in reverse. Shakespeare used *epanodos* in "Macbeth": "Fair is foul, and foul is fair." The first lady used it in Beijing: "Human rights are women's rights. And women's rights are human rights."

Epiptrophe is also a Hillary specialty. That's the ending of phrases with the same term. "If women are healthy and educated, their families will flourish. If women are free from violence, their families will flourish. If women have a chance to work, their families will flourish."

With those positive elements noted, some constructive criticism:

Women comprise more than half the world's population. "The parts do not comprise the whole; the whole comprises the parts. Comprise is a synonym for include, and a smaller group can never "include" pay attention to the details."

the larger group; instead, smaller groups "constitute" or "form" the larger one. Because "population" is the whole of which "women" are a part, the correct verb is *compose* or *make up*.

Later, she got it: "Women and children make up a large majority"; they do not comprise it. (When Jimmy Carter estimated that "about 8 percent of our military forces are comprised of women," he was using an even more controversial construction: the passive "is comprised of." Even though "comprise" should not take "of," many dictionaries are now including "comprised of," sometimes labeled as a "loose usage." Substitute the synonym in that passive phrase, however, and "is included of" makes no sense; replace it with "is composed of.")

I will not cavil at her use, four times, of *raise* in connection with the upbringing of children. We in the rear guard of usage prefer *rearing* children and *raising* cattle, but this distinction is being worn down and may have been given a powerful clop on the head by the first lady in this formal speech to a world body. However, her locution "fast-food chefs" is an oxymoronic euphemism: the 1951 modifier *fast-food*, like its predecessor *short-order*, applies to *cooks*, whether they work in "greasy spoons" or "fast-food joints"; *chefs* (from the French *chef de cuisine*, meaning "head of the kitchen") carries a clear connotation of gourmet cooking.

Mrs. Clinton urges women to "take greater control over their own destinies." I would urge them to take control of, rather than *over*, or to exercise greater power over. This seems like a nitpick, but if you are going to empower an entire sex, you have to give it the proper linguistic tools.

Same with her use of "caretakers for most of the world's children"; since you take care of someone, the better choice would be "caretakers of."

Is any of this belated copy editing necessary? Wasn't it a good speech, well received by all except the repressive Chinese gerontocracy? The central message of Hillary Rodham Clinton's most important speech came across with courage and poise (loud and clear if clichés appeal), but when a representative of the United States steps on the world stage, he or she should pay attention to the details.

Ruth Simmons: A Scholar and a Symbol

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Anyone attending the inauguration this weekend of Ruth Simmons as Smith College's ninth president will be likely to note the presence of such luminaries as Toni Morrison, the Nobel Prize-winning author; Johnnetta Cole, the president of Spelman College; Cornel West, the scholar; and Henry Louis Gates, the writer and chairman of the Afro-American studies department at Harvard.

But they might miss the people whom Ruth Simmons believes are the most important — those responsible for her becoming the first black president of one of the country's most elite women's colleges. They are her nine brothers and sisters: Elbert, Wilford, Atheline, Albert, Arnold, Nora, Clarence, Ozella and Azelia. Her eighth-grade teacher, Modria Caraway. Her high school drama teacher, Vernell Lillie.

Her kindergarten teacher, Ida Mae Henderson, would like to be there, but at age 85, she is not strong enough to make the trip alone from Grapeland, Texas.

"Miss Ida Mae," Simmons said. "I never leave."

Simmons, who is 50, is the great-great-granddaughter of slaves. She began her journey on a cotton farm in Grapeland, in East Texas. Her parents, the late Isaac and Fannie Stubblefield, were sharecroppers.

Simmons was the youngest of 12 children — two brothers are dead — and was seven when the family moved to a poor section of Houston. Her father went to work in a factory and eventually became pastor of the Mount Hermon Missionary Baptist Church. Her mother scrubbed floors for white families.

To Henry Louis Gates, the appointment of a black woman to the top job at Smith is "a major event in American letters," Gates, who regards Simmons as a mentor, said. "She's the Jackie Robinson of college presidents."

Ask Ruth Simmons how she did it, how she made her way from Grapeland to the provost's job at Spelman College to vice provost at Princeton University to the presidency of Smith, and she seems starstruck by the question.

"I didn't make it happen," she said in an interview the other day in her wood-paneled office on the Smith campus.

"That's just the point."

It was her teachers at the segregated schools she attended, W.R. Banks Elementary in Grapeland and Phyllis Wheatley High in Houston, who made it happen, she said.

"They thought I belonged in college," she said. "And they were convinced they would get me there. They protected me from making mistakes. They protected me, especially after my mother died."

She was 15 when her mother lost her battle with kidney disease. "I had a remarkable mother," said Simmons.

After graduation from high school, she went to Dillard University, a historically black institution in New Orleans, where she majored in Romance languages.

"Vernell Lillie wrote to Dillard, which is where she had gone, and asked them to provide a scholarship for me," said Simmons, who also won her high school's scholarship endowed by a white Houston realtor named E.E. Worthing.

Lillie, now a professor of African studies at the University of Pittsburgh, recalled in a telephone interview. "She was brilliant. I was very fortunate to be a part of her life."

The scholarships did not cover everything. "I didn't have enough money to buy clothes," said Simmons. "And I'll never forget one of my teachers asked me



Evan Bushman/The New York Times

Ruth Simmons, ninth president of Smith College, attends a student tea.

to come over to her house, and she went to her closet and she took enough clothes out for me to go to college."

Her family pitched in, too. "My brothers and sisters would send me what they could," she said. "They were all starting families. Sometimes it would be \$5, or \$10. My teachers sent me money, too."

Simmons said: "I'm not the brightest person in my family. I was very lucky. I came along at the right time."

Growing up in the segregated South, she said, she had no specific ambition, only a hunger to learn. "One really didn't aspire to do professional things," she said. "I think my mother must have thought that eventually perhaps I would get enough education to be self-sustaining and to do something comfortable, perhaps housework."

Instead, she earned an undergraduate degree from Dillard, and master's and doctorate degrees in Romance languages at Harvard. She became an assistant professor of French, and later an assistant dean in the college of liberal arts, at the University of New Orleans.

In the meantime, at age 22, she married Norbert Simmons, a lawyer and businessman. They had a son, Kharl, now 22 and a student at Morehouse College in Atlanta, and a daughter, Maya, 18, who plans to attend Spelman next year.

After the couple separated in the mid-1980s — they were divorced in 1989 — Simmons began her administrative rise at Princeton. She brought Morrison and West to the Princeton faculty. She tried to persuade Gates to join the faculty, too, he said.

For the 14-member presidential search committee at Smith — there is one black on the committee — Simmons was the unanimous first choice.

"We had a wish list of the qualities we wanted," said one member of the committee, Peter Rose, a sociology professor. "She seemed to fit them all. Race was not an issue."

Of Smith's 2,800 students, 86 are black. There are 15 black faculty members out of 300.

One of her goals, Simmons said, is to interest more black women in attending Smith. She hopes her presence will help.

"If it's not a good place for African-American students," she said, "it's not a good place for me."

WEATHER

Europe

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Asia

Europe

North America

Asia

Latin America

North America

Middle East

Africa

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W	Wednesday	High	Low	W
	High	C°	Low	W	High	C°	Low	W	High	C°	Low	W
Algiers	25.77	17.62	24.75	17.82	25.77	17.62	24.75	17.82	25.77	17.62	24.75	17.82
Amsterdam	14.57	11.62	15.53	11.52	14.57	11.62	15.53	11.52	14.57	11.62	15.53	11.52
Athens	22.71	13.65	24.75	18.64	22.71	13.65	24.75	18.64	22.71	13.65	24.75	18.64
Barcelona	23.73	17.62	23.73	17.62	23.73	17.62	23.73	17.62	23.73	17.62	23.73	17.62
Berlin	16.51	9.44	17.62	11.52	16.51	9.44	17.62	11.52	16.51	9.44	17.62	11.52
Brisbane	16.32	9.78	16.84	10.26	16.32	9.78	16.84	10.26	16.32	9.78	16.84	10.26
Budapest	17.62	10.50	18.64	11.52	17.62	10.50	18.64	11.52	17.62	10.50	18.64	11.52
Copenhagen	18.88	8.48	19.68	10.50	18.88	8.48	19.68	10.50	18.88	8.48	19.68	10.50
Dubai	30.68	21.70	30.68	21.70	30.68	21.70	30.68	21.70	30.68	21.70	30.68	21.70
Dresden	14.57	8.48	15.53	11.52	14.57	8.48	15.53	11.52	14.57	8.48	15.53	11.52
Florence	21.70	15.59	21.70	14.57	21.70	15.59	21.70	14.57	21.70	15.59	21.70	14.57
Frankfurt	16.51	9.44	18.64	11.52	16.51	9.44	18.64	11.52	16.51	9.44	18.64	11.52
Glasgow	13.56	1.15	14.53	1.15	13.56	1.15	14.53	1.15	13.56	1.15	14.53	1.15
Helsinki	8.46	4.79	9.44	5.41	8.46	4.79	9.44	5.41	8.46	4.79	9.44	5.41
Houston	16.82	11.62	17.62	12.50	16.82	11.62	17.62	12.50	16.82	11.62	17.62	12.50
Istanbul	21.70	15.59	21.70	14.57	21.70	15.59	21.70	14.57	21.70	15.59	21.70	14.57
London	18.88	8.48	19.68	10.50	18.88	8.48	19.68	10.50	18.88	8.48	19.68	10.50
Madrid	20.68	13.65	21.62	14.57	20.68	13.65	21.62	14.57	20.68	13.65	21.62	14.57
Milan	13.56	1.15	14.53	1.15	13.56	1.15	14.53	1.15	13.56	1.15	14.53	1.15
Moscow	10.50	5.41	10.50	5.41	10.50	5.41	10.50	5.41	10.50	5.41	10.50	5.41
Nicosia	21.70	15.59	21.70	14.57	21.70	15.59	21.70	14.57	21.70	15.59	21.70	14.57
Nicosia	8.46	4.79	9.44	5.41	8.46	4.79	9.44</					